# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8419---VOL LI.

BIRTHS.
On the 4th instant, the wife of James Robb, Esq., jun., Clover Bill, Kiama, of a son.

6 to 7th instant, a ther residence, Cleveland-street, Surry
Rulle, Mrs. T. A. Charlion, of a daughter.

7 to the 8th instant, a ther residence, Lansdown-street, the
sife of Captain A. H. Hovell, of a daughter.

6 the 14th instant, at Miltagong, Mrs. charles Shelley, of a daughter.
On the 13th instant, at her residence, corner of George and Cleveland tire, itselfern, Mrs. J. Kean, of a son. On the instant, at her residence, 383, George-street, Mrs. William Maddock, of a daughter.

solicitor, to Maria Agnes, editest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Pitrpatrick, of Woolloemooloo.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd instant, at his residence, West Ballina, Richmond River, Mr. Joseph Eyles, publican, agred 52 years, leaving a large sumber of relations and friends to lament their loss.
On the 14th May, at the residence of his parents, George-street, Parennatia, of scarbitins, George Joseph, the beloved son of George and Ellemor Jamicson, agred 4 years and 11 days.
On the 16th Instant, Catherine, George Joseph, the relative of the 15th Instant, Catherine, Vanagest daughter of Captain W. Meadows Brownriag.
On the 16th instant, at the residence, 162, Liverpool-street East, Mrs. W. Harle, reject of the late W. Harle, aged fifty year.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ith, author

6d, by post George-st.

TREET.

a large un-

North Shore

Parram stra

a commediate or Paddingtie, o. Omnibuse lay. Apply to sld's chambers,

ES, 212, Pisthese premise, ad of merchan-street, Surry

t., 10s. to 30s.

from the let HOUSE over

Apply on the

ERALD-at through the

will be charged

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RPAX and Some

A LICE CAMERON, for AUCKLAND.— Corrections at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship CITY OF BRISBANE, will sail for the above port FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5. FARES:

Saleon £2 5
Ditto return ticket (available for two months) . 3 10
Steerage . 0 12 FREIGHT:

arrival.

To BRISBANE -CITY OF BRISBANE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

APTERNOON, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, about 27th instant.

To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, SATURDAY APTERNOON, at 5.

To FIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.

To FORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 5 p.m. Prom BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calking at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TURSDAY, 30th instant.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 20th instant. Cargo is now being received for transmission to any or

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex street.

R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY
OF NEWCASTLE, for CLARENCE TOWN, via
NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—Foot of Market-street.

Offices—Foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter
matil the 20th May includive.
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

CASTLE.

On TUESDAY, at 17 nm., the MORPETH.

On TUESDAY, at 12 nm., the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY, at 7 nm., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE, to CLARENCE TOWN via NEW-CASTLE, and RAYMOND TERRACE.

Goods and passengers for Morpeth forwarded on per Anna Maria from Raymond Terrace.

On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH, calling at Martin's Wharf.

Goods for the Paterson received on SATURDAY, and furwarded per steamer on MONDAY morning from Sydney.

Rivatore per steamer on accessed on FRIDAY.
Sydney.
Goods for Martin's Wharf received on FRIDAY.
Freight on those agencies must be paid in Sydney.
FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On TURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEW-CARTIE.

TURBDAY, at 2 p.m., the MORPETH.
CASTLE.
THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Wetsmer ANNA MARIA, to PATERSON TOWN.
SHIP every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 6.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship URARA, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEW. CASTLE, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MILEON'S FOINT FERRY.—For the accommodation of the public, the proprietors have determined to run a steamer every half-hour, up to 12 p.m., last boat from the point, 11.30; and from Circular Quay, 12 p.m. for the point, 11.30; and from Circular Quay, 12 p.m. Fare after 7 p.m., 6d. each way. Commencing THIS DAY.

C. FRITH, Treasurer.

STRAN TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—
The TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, from
Gusken Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th May.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

TEAM TO OKITIKI GOLD-FIRLDS direct.—
The fast and powerful steamship STAR OF THE
EVENING will be immediately dispatched should smilsmit inducement offer. Shippers of stock are particularly
repeated to make their arrangements at once with the
saturaged.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

N.B.—This vessel is admirably adapted for the conwynace of stock, and will proceed over the bar at the Grey
Eire.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER.

The schooner HANNAH, P. Johnson, master.
All eargo instended for this vessel must be on board by 5 p.m.
also, O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf. TOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, roles up to Hursley, the CARNATION, J. SMITH, mater, TO-MORROW EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial What.

OR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader MARTHA. H. Camrouz, master, will leave the sumerical Wherf on THURSDAY. Apply to the star, on beach THER, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wherf.

Filley, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on FRIDAY, 19th May. Opensorial Wharf.

R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

BHIF MAID OF JUDAH, from LONION.—
NOTICE.—Unless ENTRIES for the following goods are passed by noon THIS DAY (Worknesday), the undersigned will enter and store them at expense and risk of the consignees.

SY —50 cases wine—consigned to Order.

Walker—I case wine—consigned to Address.

S over 7290 in diamond JF outside—I case wine—consigned to J. Forguson.

Morrison—I case wine—consigned to Address.

JACOS L. MONTEPIORE.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter or Purchase, a good to VESSUEL of about 180 to 200 tens register; in a with timber parts preferred.

A. S. WESSTER, Managarie-place.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERS.—Wanted to CHARTER two vessels, from 100 to 150 tons burthen. Also, one 250 tons, for ADELAIDE, to load in Eydney. J. Thorne, 61, Pittstreet, APTER.—@Wanted, a VESSEL, from 100 to 200 tons register, to proceed to Now Zealand. Laidley, Ireland and Ca., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter a VESSEL carrying 150 tons coal, on a draught of 9 feet 6 inches. MOLISON and BLACK.

MOLISON and BLACK.

MOLISON and BLACK.

MOLISON and BLACK.

AGAINST SHAPPING SHAPPING SHAPPING SHAPPING SHAPPING AGAINST SHAPPING SHAPPING

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRECIOSA, from ADELAIDE, will discharge at the Grafton Wharf. Bills of lading must be pro-duced to, and orders for delivery obtained from RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Agents.

Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—The regular trader JANE LOCK HART, Willing, master, is fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear the Customs on FRIDAY, and sal without fail on SATURDAY. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for TARANAKI.— The clipper scheener FRIENDS, C. Cook, master. Shippers will please complete shipments, and not fail to pass entries, to enable vessel te clear This Day.

For freight or passags apply J. THORNE, 81, Pittstret, apposite Exciange.

ading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip
Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's
Chambers.

FOR NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.—The fine clipper brig SUSANNE, 300 tons, will sail about 20th

instant.

For passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6
Wynyard-street.

POR FIJ1 direct.—The regular trader LIZZIE COLESON will sail on 22nd instant.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fine American ship CHELSEA, 1400 tons, Captain Sloan, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about the 1st of June.
For cabin or steerage passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

TOR HONGKONG.— The clipper barque MARIK LAURE, 500 tons, being under charter, will have immediate despatch.

Has room for passengers and light freight, for which carly application is necessary to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

TREASTON AND CO. Layer Consumers.

TREASTON TO HONGKONG.—Under charter to sail on 18th May.—The fine ship ASHBURTON, Sustenance, commander, will sail as above.

For freight or passage apply to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunler-street; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

Bridge street.

POR SHANGHAI direct.—The clipper ship DART-MOUTH, Al 14 years, William Davis, R.N.R., commander, will have quick dispatch.

For light freight or passage apply to Captain Davis, on board, at Circular Quay; or G. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NINGPO.—The clipper barque FERONIA, Sullivan, master, will sail on SATURDAY next. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP LOCHIEL, for LONDON, has room for cabin passengers, for which early application is no

HIMALAYA, for LONDON.—Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their Passage Money at once, and to be on board on SATURDAY MORNING, as the vessel will be towed to sea at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, Lleyd's Cham-

bers.

I IMALAYA, for LONDON.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY next, or they will not be recognised.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Cham-

bers.

FIRST SHIP for HONGKONG.—To sail 21st May.

—The clipper barque NIPON, 600 tons, Captain
Asverus, is under engagement to sail positively on the
above date. Has room for a few tons light freight.
Apply on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON
and CO., Agents.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS—
Passage money, 418 and upwards.
To sail on or about SATURDAY, 20th May.
FOR LONDON direct,
The unrivalled clipper ship.
GOLDEN CITY,
1365 tons register, Lieutenant William Brown, R.N.R.,
commander, late of the ex Royal Mail ship "Ocean
Chief."

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

TOR LONDON.—To SAIL on the 16th Juna.—The

splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN DUTHIE,
Al for 12 years, 1031 tons register, J. Duthie
Philips, commander, will sail as above. Has the
greater portion of her dead weight, and is receiving wool at
Talbot's Stores. Intending passengers are informed that
the salona of this vessel is fitted up with the latest improvements, corabining comfort and elegence. Carries an
experienced surgeon.

Apply to Captain PHELLIPS, on board, at Circular
Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TAIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The Al Abandeen

TIRST SHIP FOR LONDON—The Al Aberdeen
clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 800 tons register,
James Watson commander, has nearly all her cargo, and
will be dispatched immediately. Only two casins disengaged. An experienced surgeon (Dr. Bloxsome),
accompanies the ship.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ASON, for LONDON.—With Immediate Dispatch.

JASON, 976 tons register, A. Birnis, commander, has all her deed weight on board and alongside; room for wool only and first-class passengers—full poop, compotent surpross. Can also take four single men in intermediate, or two married couples, at moderate rates.

Apply at once, on board, at Circular Cnay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret street.

SHIP ISABELLA, from NEW YORK.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessels are to be reduced in duplicate to the office of the undersigned before noon, or THUREDAY, the 18th instant, or they will not be recognised.

R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine iron barque WITCH OF THE TEES, Seth Cooper, master. She carries 414 tena ceal, and is now due at Newcastle from New Zealand. Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, Newcastle. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Agents.

FOR ADBLAIDE.—A Vessel will be laid on in a few days. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR WANGANUI.—The clipper schooner SARAH MARY, Trenear, master; will sail on FRIDAY next. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange. SHIP NIPON, from Gothenburg.—All CLAIMS
against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate
at the office of the undersigned, on or before FRIDAY, 19th
instant; otherwise they will not be recognised. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

BOAT.—For SALE, a Family SKIFF; pulls and sails well. Apply BUCKLEY'S WHARF, Kent-street. D well. Apply BUCKLEY'S WHARP, Kent-street.

PLOATING DOCK, Darling Harbour.—To SHIP-OWNERS, CAPTAINS, and AGENTS.—The undersigned beg to inform the above that their Floating Dock is now in full working order; it is capable of being pumped out in one and a-half hours. They are now prepared to secute all kinds of ship work, with the quickest dispatch, and at reasonable rates. A large supply of spars and ship-building materials always on hand. Yard north side of Gas Works. HELY and HARPER.

A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH
WALES.—The Annual EXHIBITION of Live
Stock, Poultry, Cereals, Roots, and other Agriculturs,
Products and Implements, will be held on the Society's
Grounds, Parramatta, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the
19th and 20th May.

LOHN LACKEY. How

JOHN LACKEY, Hon. SQUIRE W. PYE, Secs.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—POSTPONE.
MENT of MEETING.—NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN, that a Special General MEETING of Shareholders of the above company will be held in the
Company's Offices, at Brisbane, on MONDAY, the 29th
day of May next ensuing, for the purpose of passing a resolution authorising the directors to issue new shares to the
extent of forty thousand pounds (£40,000), on such terms
and at such rates as may be determined at such meeting;
and also to receive the report of the Directors as amended
in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual
General Meeting of Shareholders on the 5th instant.
By order of the Board,
W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.

N.O. I COMPANY RIFLE CLUB.—The price rifles

N. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.

NO. 1 COMPANY RIFLE CLUB.—The prize rifler to be shot for THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

R. C. CLOSE, Hon. Sec.

NO. 2 COMPANY, S.B.V.R.—Company Drill TO-MORROW, 7.30 p.m. Blank ammunition.

W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

O. 3 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Company Drill
Thursday, 18th May, at 7.30 p.m. Blank ammunition. W. TEALE, Captain.

NO. 4 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—Company Rifle Club
Practice, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 4.15. Prizes.

Tractice, 10-siotricow, Intersacily, at 2.10. Prizes.

St. GEORGE'S CORPS OF VOLUNTEER

RIFLEE.—Members of the above are requested to attend at the Railway Station, Newtown, after drill, on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th instant, in order to elect two members for the committee, and transact other business.

H. CHISHOLM, Hon. Sec. pro. tem.

H. CHISHOLM, Hon. See pursues of the AVAL BRIGADE.—All HANDS to muster on Fleg-staff Hill, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 19th instant, at 5.30 a.m., with carbines and sword bayonets, (plain clothea.)

FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding. RISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Special MEETING, THIS EVENING. Half-yearly report and treasurer's

P. T. GROGAN, Hon. Organising Sec. RISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Members are reminded that yearly subscriptions are now due.

T. M'CAFFREY, Treasurer.

T. MCAFFREY, Treasurer.

JOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE

—The usual Fortnightly MEETING will be held
THIS EVENING, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street,
at 8 o'clock. Subject of cases: The evil, the extent, and the
remedy for intemperance.

ALEX. OGILVIE, Honorary Secretary.

ALEX. OGILIVIE, HODOTHY OCCURRY.

EW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.—A MEETING of the above Society, THIS EVENING, in their Hall, Pitt-street. Chair taken at 8.

A. B. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Sec.

A. B. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Sec.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, ASHFIELD.—The above Church will be open for Divide Service on SUNDAY next, 21st instant. The Rev. J. H. FLETCHER (President of Newington College) will preach in the MORNING, at 11 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock. The Rev. W. KELYNACK will also preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. On the following WEDNESDAY (Queen's Birthday), the Rev. W. TAYLOR, from California, will preach at 2 o'clock; after which there will be a public tea meeting. Toa on the tables at 5 o'clock. A collection will be made on each occacion in aid of the Building Fund. Tickets for the tea 1s. 6d. each.

ONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—New South
Wales Auxiliary.—It is requested that all sums collected for the NEW MISSION SHIP may be sant in
before the Slat May, to Mr. Joseph Thompson, 224, Pitt
street, from whom also persons desirous of collecting may
obtain the requisite cards. By order of the Committee.

J. E. VETCH, Hon Sec.

J. E. VETCH, Hon. Sec.

MEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, by Mr. C. J.

MOOD. Subject: "The Life and Writings of Hugh
Miller."

The proceeds will be devoted to the Sustenlation

Pund. Tickets, 1s. each, may be obtained from the Rev.

B. Kenny, and from Meesra. Clift, Johnstone, Cardinal,

and Chantler. The chair will be taken at half-past seven

o'clock. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

PLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To follow the Golden City.
The clipper ship
WANSFELL,
777 tons register, Al at Lloyd's, will load on arrival from Brisbane, and meet with quick despatch.
WILLIS, MERRY, and BRNNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

o'clock.

RXCURSION TO FITZROY IRON MINES.—In compliance with the request of a number of gentleman who desire to inspect the works of the Fitzroy Iron Company, at New Sheffield, witness the process of manifacturing iron from the native ore, and attend sale of the township, on the anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Redform Station on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 23rd instant.

Ticketa, which will not be issued after SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and all particulars, may be obtained at the Company's office, 400, George-street.

CRAND STRAM EXCURSION to CLONTARFF GARDENS, on QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The steamer KIAMA is engaged, and will leave Circular Quay at 10 and 12 a.m., and 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay,

Bay, A splendid Quadrille Band engaged. Dancing in the large saloon, 180 feet long by 30 feet wide. Various sports, for which liberal prises will be awarded. Various sports, for which liberal prises will be awarded.

NewToWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cheap Excursion to Menangle on Queen's Birthday.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—To Auctionsers, Dealers, and others.—The Committee having found that books belonging to the institution have been offered for SALE, hereby caution the public from purchasing any books bearing the stamp of the institution, such purchase being illegal.

JORN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

CHOOL OF ARTS.—Adjourned Debats, FRIDAY
NEXT, May 19th.—
"In State-aid to Religion advisable?"
To commence at half-past 7 p.m.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL

MR. WILLIAM CLARK.

A Complimentary Bell to Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, by his pupils and friends, will take place at H18 ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant.
The Committee of Management beg to announce that icksts may be obtained at the Committee Rooms, 103, Elizaboth-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, NORTH SHORE.—Mr. W. SCHOOL OF ARTS, NORTH SHORE.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, on PRIDAY next.

M. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly, at the Gdd-fallows' Hell, TUESDAY EVENING, May 23. A LERRY CRICKET CLUB.—Non-players Match
A TO-MORROW, on Albert Ground. Wickstapitched at 11.50; sides change on the ground. Lanchoon
provided. J. J. CALVEET, Acting Hon. Secretary. A LERRY GROUND SPORTS.—Entrances dose this night, at Levrence's, for SATURDAY next. A LERRY GROUND SPORTS.—Ratrances close to-night, at the handicape are to be made up.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR. CHARLES ERNEST HERRMAN, of Zitlau, Saxony, in informed that his brother, ALWIN HERRMAN, has some time since arrived from Germany in South Australia, and that he should be glad to receive communication from him under the direction ALWIN HERRMAN, care of Mr. H. Minck, Greenock, S. A.

JAMES PITZGERALD.—A LETTER for you at the Office of this paper. An immediate answer will oblige.

Outs DIZERENS.—Letters from home. 107, Long-dale-street East, Melbourne.

M. C. TROWELL is requested to CALL at 6, Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay. ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

THIS EVENING, May 17th,
Last Night of the great drama,
THE OCTOROON.
MISS ANNIE LOCKHART,
MRS. CHARLES POOLE,
HARRY JACKSON,
JOSEPH RAYNER,
MR. C. W. BARRY,
supported by the whole of the Double Company.
Te conclude with a laughable Farce.

On THURSDAY next, BENEFIT of HARRY JACKSON. The WIZARD JACOBS will shortly appear.

VICTORIA THEATRE FAREWELL BENEFIT,

of

HARRY JACKSON,

THURSDAY, May 18th,

Prior to his departure for California, under the patronage
of Commodore SIR WILLIAM WISEMAN, C.B., and
the Officers of H. M. S. Curagon; the Right Worshipful
the MAYOR, and the ALDERMEN of Sydney, on which
occasion the Adelphi drawns of
RAFFAELLE
will be produced; to be followed by a

BUKLESQUE SCENA by HARRY JACKSON,
after which the great comic French actor,

Mons. ST. LEON,

will appear in the

STATION HOUSE.

To conclude with a screaming entertainment,
A la Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE,
entitled,

A COTTAGE TO LET. FAREWELL BENEFIT,

A COTTAGE TO LET,

A COTTAGE TO LET;
in which
Young HARRY JACKSON will appear.
Also, Mrs. ROBERT MACGOWAN will make her re
appearance in four characters, and
HARRY JACKSON
in six great changing parts in the above performance.
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART
will appear, supported by the
DOUBLE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
Under the petronage of his Excellency the Right Honorab
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
And Lady YOUNG.

THIS EVENING,
will be given Balfo's romantic Opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Manuel (a muleteer). Mr. Henry Wharton
Don Piorio. Mr. Fred. Lyster
Don Sallust. Mr. Frank Trevor
Pedro. Mr. J. E. Kitts
Donna Beatrice. Mrs. Ada King
Donna Carmen. Miss Emma Neville
Elvira (Queen of Murcia). Mdlle Rosalie Durand. THURSDAY EVENING, May 18th,

Bellini's grand Opera, NORMA, and Donizetti's Opera Comique, DON PASQUALE. FRIDAY EVENING, May 19th, Will be given for the last time, Wallace's Grand Opera LURLINE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 26th, Bonissti's charasing Opera
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
and for the last time,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Dress circle, &c. Stalla, 3s. Pitt and Upper Circle, 2s.,
iellery, la.

Box Book for securing seats open from 12 till 3, at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warrercoms, 321, George-street.

Doors open at half-pest 7.

Commence at 8 precisely.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Change of Programme To-NIGHT, at 8. New batch of Oddities.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE'S "Trip to the Rhine," TO-NIGHT, School of Arts. MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE'S "Trip to the Rhine"—first time in Sydney.

M. Raine"—drest time in Sydney.

I AST WEEK BUT ONE of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE
CASE, in Sydney.

AST WEEK BUT ONE of GRACE EGERTON'S
"Sketches of Odd People," in Sydney.

I AST WEEK BUT ONE of GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. George Case), in her popular Entertainment.

CHACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), will terminate her unconserul season on SATURDAY, May 27.

TO R THE BENESIT TO SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, May 18th.
The committee have much pleasure in announcing that
Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE
have kindly consented to devote the unity proceeds of

nave kindly consented to devote the entire proceeds of their

ENTERTAINMENT,
At the School of Arts,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVENING,
for the benefit of the above admirable charity.
It is gratifying to them to add that
His Excellency the Governor,
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart, K.C.B.,
Lady YOUNG,
And the ladies of the committee,
have signified their intention to homour the performance on this secondom with their presence and patronage.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ABROAD AND
AT HOME,
will be presented for positively the last time in Sydney.
The plan is now ready, and places may be secured at Messre. ANDERSON'S Music Warshouse, 360, Georgestrest.
An early application for places is respectfully solicited.

Gallery, 1s.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK,
Pitt-street,
Containing upwards of one hundred life-like figures, both
colebrated and notorious. Of the later is
MORGAN,
who has been recognised by several persons through seeing
his counterfait at the achibition.
WENDLAN,
the man who fired the fatal shot, has also been added.
Likewise,
REN-HALL.

Likewise,

BEN HALL,

overtaken also by justice.

Open from 10 till 10.

Admission, 1a.; children, half-price.

EXCURSION to BALMORAL GARDENS, Middle
Harbour. Celebration of the RIGHT-HOURS
SYSTEM. Steamship Morpeth, Particulars in future
advantagements.

MANLY BRACH.—Go to the Pairy Bower Hotel for Fishing BOATS, lines, &c., always ready.

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NOTICE.—KANGAROO SOUP, superior to turtle, THIS DAY, at CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, Kingstrees. 6d. per plate.

CUNNINGHAM'S HOTEL.—Perfour Estranos, for granteness visiting the opens, in Castiereagh-street, insteadlately opposite the Dress Circle.

CHANGE of sir, Milton House, Ashfield. Boarding establishment for families, J. U. Gines, 162, Pitt-estreet.

DINE at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-estreet. A first-rate dinner, daily; One Shifling.

VRITTING rapidly improved, and the best systems of Book-heeping tangist, by Mr. GOW, 410, Gaurge-street. House from 5 a.m. till 9 p.m. W. KING, Pleasterte Mater. Interments tuned

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters,
454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.
CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails, cured by Mr.
ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurnts-st.
CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5e; four 7e 6d; six 10s.
J. GOW, 410, George-street, next City Bank.
CARTES DE VISITE, coloured life-like, for 1s.; 20 for
41. SCHRODER'S, 645, George st., Haymarket. WANTED, a WAITRESS, and to attend at the bar.
Apply Exchange Hotel.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Mesars, JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King and Riley streets. GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-str Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

WANTED, Boot and Shoe Maker, Kitchen Man, and Female Servants. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a steady man as COOK; also a good WAITRESS. Barry's, 474, George-street. WANTED, a GIRL, from 15 to 16, to assist in house work. E. Bowen, 284, Sussex-street.

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WANTED, a respectable Man, as BILLIARD MARKER. Apply Petty's Hotel, between 9 and 11.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 16, Point-street, Pyrmont.

W ANTED, a Married COUPLE, to engage on a farm.
Mr. Clune, grocer, Parramatta-street.
W ANTED, Three good Milch GOATS, and a good Milch COW. Thomas Rice, butcher, George-st.

W ANTED, a first-class MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Apply Mr. George, dentist, 27, Hunter-street. W ANTED, a respectable young Person as KITCHEN-MAID, at 138, Castlereagh-street North.

Wales Snades, King-street.

WANTED, a general SERVANT, in a small family where there are no children, 181, Campbell-street,

Amarkie Markie Man, of eight years experience in wine, spirit, tea, and provision warehouses, and eleven years colonial experience asgeneral overseer in constructing railways, roads, &c.; is practically acquainted with constructing bridges, culverts, table-drains, kerbing, paving streets, quarrying, sawing and squaring every description of timber, the management of horses, &c., wants EMPLOY-MENT. Good references; wages no object till a trial is given. Address X. Y. Z., 183, Pitt-street. WANTED, by an English person, SITUATION as Housekeeper. H. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady, sober MAN, to drive a patent safety. Apply 42, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BOY, for Boot and Shoe Shop. Victoria House, 145, South Head Road.

is given. Address X. Y. Z., 183, Pitt-street.

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BOARD and Residence required by a Lady, where there are no other lodgers; not more than half-hour from Peat Office, waterside preferred. Address, stating terms, to A. W., Herald Office.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, about the middle of July, a COTTAGE; waterside frontage, bathing-house, &c. Address, stating rent, &c., for a term, to A. E. L., Herald Office.

BALMAIN.—Wanted to rent a COTTAGE, of 4 or 5 rooms and kitchen with garden. Water frontage preferred. Address, stating rent, Box, 221, General Post Office.

Office.

COW.—Wanted, a first-class quiet Milch COW. S. C.
Burt and Co. HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a young educated Lady for Balmain, as Working HOUSEKEEPER; one who can cut out and make children's dresses preferred. Address H., No. 12., HERRAD Office.

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REMOVAL.—Mr. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, to 7, Wynyard-sq., near Municipal Council Chambers.

REMOVAL.—Miss JENKINS' Business is now carried on at 74, Elizaboth-street, one door from Hunter-st

SQUATTERS' ACCOUNTS.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal Advances on Wool and other Produce consigned to their London friends, and to carry on Settlers' Accounts. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

—All persons having claims against the above association, will please forward them to the undersigned at once for settlement. WILLIAM TUNKS, Hon. Treasurer.

A YOUNG Lady desires an ENGAGEMENT as
Governess to young children; country preferred.
Address B. C. R., Post-office, Newtown.

A LADY wishes to recommend ber Servant as HOUSE-MAID or General SERVANT, in a gentleman's family. Address T. E. S., General Post Office.

AW.—Wanted, a competent CLERK. Stephen.

AW.—Wented, a competent CLERK. Stephen and Stephen and Stephen stands music, to give instruction on the pianoforte. Apply after 2 p.m., at 138, Castleroagh-street North, next Victoria Club.

Victoria Club.

MANAGER, of experience, Wanted for a Sheep
MANAGER, of experience, Wanted for a Sheep
STATION in Northern Queensland. Apply by
letter in the first instance to F. T. R., Box 288, Post Office.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, an ENGAGEMENT, by a
theroughly experienced milliner. M. R., Post Office.

REQUIRED, a good SHOEING SMITH, single man.
Apply to Mr. Thomas Brown, blacksmith, Peterslaum, Parramatta Road.

REQUIRED, by a Lady, in a respectable family, two
or three unfurnished ROOMS. Apply to H. E. W.,

Herald Office.

SHEEP WANTED.—The advertiser, having about 17,000 acres of one of the best abose countries in New South Wales, will be glad to meet with any person who may have a few thousand breeding abose to dispose of, or take them on terms, with good security. For further particulars apply to Pitt and Sullivan, station agents, Sydney.

TO SQUATTERS.—An experienced Superintendent is open to an engagement. P. G. H., HERALD Office.
TO QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, to quarry Rubble. Richmond Hotel, Double Bay, 2 to 3 o'clock. TAILORS.—Good Workmen WANTED. 174,

Pitt-street.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart JUNIOR.
Wynyard House.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, for Bathurst, a first-class
MILLINER, as Saleswoman. Apply to Prince,
Ogg, and Co.

Ogg, and Co.

TO DRAPERS. — Wanted, for Bathurst, a smart

pushing HAND for the Hosiery and Manchester
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TO MASTER TAILORS.—A first-class Cutter is for ENGAGEMENT. Cutter, 42, Hunter-TO HAIRDBESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT.
Augustus, next Victoria Theatre.

TRAVELLER wanted, one who understands the drapery business. Apply by letter, giving references.
Address, Post Office, Box 183.

TWO Gentlemen desire BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a healthy locality, where there are no other lodgers. The remuneration will be liberal, and the board and attention required must be superior. Apply to Box 187, Post Office.

To fire tome.

To person of unquestionable ability and character who thoroughly understands the making of fire-bricks, and destring to go into that business, may hear of a good opening by communicating in writing to A. B., to the care of the Secretary of the Exchange.

Secretary of the Exchange.

TO THE Community at Large.—Wanted to be known, that F. BALDOCK sells drain pipes, chimney tops, flower pots, garden tiles, &c., chaspest in Bydney. Pottery, George-street, Redfern.

TE A M S W A N T R D F O R Bathurst Orange Mundooran Mundoo Queanbeyan Pyramul Palmer's Oakey Gundagai Cown John France and Co., York-street.

WANTED, MRN to make light kip boots. Apply No. 3, Langley's lane, Burton-street.
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WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at
the Crooked Billet, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to nurse a child and
make herself useful. Mrs. Levy, 606, George-st.

WANTED, a theroughly competent HOUSE and
PARLOR MAID. Cohem's Hotel, Wysiyard-sq.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlarengh-st. Notes attended to.
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WANTEB, strong active MAN, also a smart LAD, to work on Warburton and Son's Coal Wharf.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, or a strong, useful GIRL. Writing Institution, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a smart active LAD accustomed to horses. Registry Office, 177, Castlerough-street. WANTED to SELL, a small galley STOVE, price £3 3a. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

W ANTED, a strong YOUTH for a farm, Macleay River. C. Bate, 367, George-street.

WANTED, a CABINET TURNER. Apply to C. Murphy, Timber Yard, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, comfortable BOARD and LODGING, for a lady; terms moderate. Apply B., HERALD Office,

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Noedlewoman, or to assist in housework. E. D., Mrs. Capps, King-st.
WANTED, two JOINERS. Apply to J. Watson, 224, Liverpool-street.

W ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Chemist's, 338, Pitt-street, near School of Arts.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Prince of Wales Shades, King-street. WANTED, in a small family, Waverley, a respectable GIRL. Apply Paddington Cottage, opp. Barracks.

WANTAD, a HOUSE, on the north side of King and Sussex streets. Apply by letter, L., HERALD Office. WANTED, a General SERVANT. No washing. Mrs. John Murphy, 23, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also a Nurse Girl. Mrs. Howes, 264, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active LAD, accustomed to butchering.
Apply P. Hinchey, Castlereagh and Goulburn sta.

Apply F. Hinchey, Castlereagh and Goulburn sta.

W ANTED, a SHOPMAN. Apply 73, King-street, opposite the City Bank.

W ANTED, a PERSON to work Grover and Baker's Sawing-machine. Mrs. Bayliss, Christ Church.

W ANTED, a clean, respectable General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Bennett, 181, South Head Road.

W ANTED, all kinds of Left-off CLOTHING. Norden's, 617, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

W ANTED, by an English Female, a SITUATION as Cook or General Servant. B. Y., Herald Office.

WANTED, APPRENTICE and IMPROVER to the Dressmaking. 1, Short-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. Thomas Brown, Old Folks at Home, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as Baker. Address B. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist a few hours a day—housework. 83, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER, to work by the day. No. 6, Upper Fort-street. WANTED, Two respectable Women—one as COOK, the other as HOUSEMAID. Apply, after 10 o'clock, Mrs. Chatte, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Feanale General SERVANT. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 11,

Bligh-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, as general servant. Mrs. G. Gardner, 546, Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry-hills.

WANTED, for the country, an experienced NURSE and Needlewornan (Protestant preferred). Apply Mrs. E. A Levy, 261, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of some years' experience in the bush, a SITUATION as Superintendent, or overlanding. Address H. L. B., Royal Hotel.

everlanding. Address H. L. B., Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE in the city, suitable for a public-house or a grocer's shop. Rent must be moderate. Address A. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, six pairs of FENCERS, for the Western Railway Line. They will be required to split, cart, and put up. Apply to William Tindale, Penrith.

ANTED, an Invoice and Journal CLERK, must be an expeditious writer. One accustomed to the soft goods trade preferred. Box 79, Post Office. WANTED, Two first-class TAILORESSES, to make trousers. 138, Clarence-street, next the Cornstalk Hotel.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, in Wool-WANTED, an elderly Englishwoman as General SERVANT. 194, Sussex-street, Loan Office, three doors from Market-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to collect Orders for Coal. One accustomed to the business preferred. Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

WANTED, by a single man, a SITUATION as Groom and Coachman, or Gardener, with good references. Address R. F., HERALD Office. WANTED, by a respectable Youth, who has had four years' experience in the grocery business, a SITUATION, in town or country; unexceptionable reference. Address K. W., 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a SHEPHERD, to take care of a flock of sheep on a farm that is enclosed, near Penrith. Persons (only) accustomed to sheep need apply, at 15, Church-hill, This Day, until 3 o'clock. WANTED, a respectable Young Englishwoman, as NURSE, for young children; must be a good needlewoman, and have good references. Apply Mrs. Bell, 53, Park-street.

WANTED for Rockhampton, a thoroughly efficient SALESWOMAN, she must be a good milline and competent to take charge of a fancy department Apply to Smith and Etherodge, Bank-court, King-street. WANTED, an Upper HOUSEMAID, one who thoroughly understands her duties. Apply before 3 o'clock, to Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, Edgecliff Road, Double

WANTED, by a young Lady secustomed to tuition, a SITUATION as resident GOVERNESS. For particulars apply to the Rev. John Dougall, Kent-street,

WANTED, SITUATIONS on a dairy station, by a tamily of four persons—able to milk, make butter and chaese; good references from former situation. Address Datry, Mrs. Pawsey's, 165, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by two distance with first-class references, SITUATIONS in a respectable private family; they desire to be together, and do not object to the country, Apply M. M., Hernald Office.

Apply M. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by an experienced Dress and Mantle
Maker, who well understands cutting out all kinds
of ladies' materials, EMPLOYMERT in an establishment
as Cutter-out; or a SITUATION in a gentleman's family.
Address M. M., HERALD Office. WANTED, a SHOP, or part, suitable for a Millinery business, in George-street, between Hunter and Ring streets, east side; or in Pitt-street, between Market and King streets, west side. Address Mrs. Gardner, Chelmedord House, Flagstaff.

£5000 WANTED, on security of Stations and Shoop in the Lackien District. For par-senters upply to Stephen and Stephen, New Pist-street.

( From the Special Cor espondent of the Sp

New York, January 28, 1865. Mixico and the French Emperor loom largely upon our horizon this week, ambiguousl war and promising peace. The readers of the Spectator may remember that in a letter published nearly three months ago. I said, speaking of the feeling in this country regard to French designs upon Mexico, a monarchy that we regard with aversion in Mexico, but a certain monarch that we look upon with distrust and apprehension. We have upon with distrust and apprenension. We have no faith in Louis Napoleon, no respect for him in spite of his ability. We believe that if he thought he could hold his ground he would seize Texas and the mouth of the Mississippi without compunction, and as much more as he could get." If the apparently authentic news from Mexico which has reached us within a day or two by way of California is confirmed, our apwith regard to the French Emperor will prove to have been well founded. It is ed that the Emperor Maximilian, before he is well seated on his new throne, has conveyed by trust-deed to his dear brother of France nearly one-half of his not yet completely con-quered dominions—to wit, the provinces of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinalva, Durango, and Old or Lower California. The conveyance is for the purpose of giving the Bonaparte security for his war expenses incurred in seating the Hapsburg on the throne of the Montezumas. payment of those claims the provinces are to be restored -- of course they are to be restored -to Mexico, but with confirmation of private rights which may be secured in the meantime Pending this protectorate the Emperor of the is to supply a military force at to defend these provinces internal and external enemies. against internal and external enemies. Who the internal enemies are, Maximilian and the French generals well know; who the external enemies may be depends entirely upon the course pursued by the Imperial Protector. In the story as it comes to us it is said that the French monarch is to hold in trust and govern the country " under Mexican protection." as he is to govern and to garrison it, how it is to remain under Mexican protection is a question that may well be left to such gentlemen as attempt upon a racecourse to decide under which thimble a certain "little joker" is to be found. The readers of the Spectator need hardly be told that the provinces thus conveyed in trust,-strictly in trust, remember,-are rich in gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, pearls, and cattle. The mines are supposed to be the cattle. The mines are supposed to be the richest on the continent. They have been comparatively neglected for many years, owing to the slothfulness of the people and the dis-tracted state of the country. The cattle roam the plains in enormous herds, as ready for ning as are the human inhabitants them

ments necessary for attaining the ends of this strictly business transaction is the appointment of one Dr. Gwin as Governor-General or Vice Secretary of the Emperor of the French in the provinces thus conveyed. Dr. Gwin, it is also said, has been made worthy of the dignity conferred upon him by the Emperor of the French by being made a Duke—Duke of Sonora, by the Emperor of Mexico, though a waggish fellow who knows something of the doctor says that he may have set this part of the story afloat merely to gratify his well-known love of sonorous titles. This vice-royal physician is a well known Southern politician. He is the son of a Methodist preacher in Tensaid, has been made worthy of the dignity is the son of a Methodist preacher in Tennessee. As long as thirty years ago he managed to obtain the appointment of United States Marshal in Mississippi. He went to Congress from that State as member of the Lower House, and was at last senator from California Secessia, though by no means of an uncommon nature,—to which "sovereignty" does he owe allegiance,—Tennessee, Mississippi, or California?) The duke-doctor's associations, political and social, in this country were chiefly with the most violent and the coarsest of the slaveholding oligarchy, to whose interests he was thoroughly ed. He was arrested early in the war but was soon released, and has not been heard of since. During his public life he achieved the reputation of being an utterly unscrupulous political adventurer, with some ability with the true adventurer's eagerness for distinc-tion and greed of gold. While all things go-well with him in his new position, Sancho Panza as Governor of Barataria did not think himself more the right man in the right place than will the new-made Duke of Sonora. The two imperial principals is wise enough, indeed the policy to be adopted was as plain as the addition table. There is to be civil and religious liberty, and every possible inducement to emi-gration from the United States by granting of pre-emption rights to lands, and privileges of

If the matter stops here the Government and the people of the United States have no ground for any action. Maximilian may give away, in fee simple, if he pleases, as much land as he so long as it is none of ours; and he may make as many dukes as he pleases, and out of such material as suits him; and Louis Napowhatever solid shape he likes it, and engage governors-general or vice-secretaries by the score and what is it to us? But look upon the map and you will see that the provinces which Louis Napoleon, if this story is true, holds strictly in trust lie directly west of Texas. Now French Emperor can take Chihushus an

other provinces under his protection, is it unreasonable to suppose that he might be persuaded to take Texas also, furnishing a military force sufficient to protect it against internal and external enemies? To speak plainly, an appropriation of that nature is what we suspect he i priation of that nature is what we suspect he is after. If the rebellious faction now in power in Texas, despairing of the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, should propose to hand themselves over to him for a while in trust, which they might be led into doing, though, of course, by no intrigue of his, we think he would take them. In which case the consequences would at least not sustain the imperial assertion, Fempire c'est la pair. Yesterday one of the most eminent and asgacious of our public men said to me that he regarded war with France as almost inevitable, that there could be so mistaking the Emperor's intentions. I hope, more,

as almost inevitable, that there could be so mis-taking the Emperor's intentions. I hope, more, I trust, that that issue may yet be avoided.

It is somewhat remarkable that this war-threatening news should have come to us just as we were cogitating upon a rumour coa-necting Mexico with the rebellion which reaches us with not a little semblance of authenticity from Richmond, and which points towards peace. We have always looked upon blexico as the place where most of the leaders of the rybellion would pass their lives in exile, but we were not prepared for the preposition which we are told has been made in regard to a passage

thither of more than the leaders. Little has been said about the matter in public South or North, but privately at the South it has been nuch talked of, as we learn from those who have had opportunities of knowing. The pro-position is said to be that the rebel army shall e allowed to evacuate all its lines, and pass unmolested into Mexico, taking with it of course such women and children, and other non-combatants as choose to follow its fortunes with previsions and such private property as can be transported. In short, that the resistance to the Government shall be aban-doned, if the Government will not undertake either to compel the absolute submission of the rebels in arms, or interfere in any way with their self-expatriation; and that the end by a great armed emigration of the unsuc-cessful slaveholders. When in Mexico, according to this report, the chivalrous adventurers propose not to take their places under Louis Napoleon's Vice-Secretary or under the sceptre of Maximilian, but to offer themselves as fellow-citizens and soldiers to Juarez, and straightway to drive the Austrian Duke and the French army out of the country, the which, if they undertook, they would most assuredly accomplish. In which case wealth and such power and honours as are to be gained in Mexico and in this age of the world by such a proceeding would certainly be theirs. They would become even more the rulers of that country than they were here of their own States for their mean whites would be meaner half It is understood that they stipulate for the privilege of selling what cotton still remains in their hands (and the amount is enormous the number of bales at Savannah prove to be three times as great as they were first reported) but nothing is said about selling slaves or aking them away. The former be listened to of course; and as to the latter, if the negroes should choose to go they would not be hindered, but unless Mexico were conquered by the emigrants slavery could not be introduced

Is there any truth in this report? There may not be, and I do not mean to tell my readers that such a proposition has been made. But is must be plain to the dullest sight that the tem porary political structure of the Confederated slaveholders is falling to pieces, no less from internal discord than external force. I know, too, that there is very profound excit-ment of a pleasant character at Washington over some new phase of our affairs, and it is at least not impossible that propositions or projects upon which this report is founded may have come to the knowledge of the Government. Whether such an exodus would be possible is

# SIR JOHN LAWRENCE IN OUDE

Parliament to inquire what Sir John Lawrence is doing or attempting to do in Oude. He is acting, we fear, somewhat unwisely—trying, if we understand his policy, to break up an experiment deliberately commenced by Lord Can-ning, sanctioned by the Cabinet, and approved by the English people and Parliament. He is not doing anything rash, but he is slowly and steadily, after his nature, swaying in a direction which may very speedily lead to serious miswhich may very speedily lead to serious mis-chief. The country of Oude, as all men know, was during the mutiny the only province of India in which the mass of the population, from the highest noble to the meanest labourer, took up arms against British rule. While Nagpore, with its genuine grievances and the Punjaub with its military clans remained faithful. Oude with its minitary class remained faithful. Oude with its pampered population and vivid recollection of native oppression was earnestly opposed to our sway. It appeared to Lord Canning, after patient consideration of the evidence, and to most Anglo-Insians, that the main cause of this opposition—apart from subsidiary causes, such as the excessive wrath of the sepoy families at their own loss of rivilege—was the violent social revolution effected by annexation. This revolution had occurred in this way. The great officials of the Company were governed in their administration by two impulses—an honest desire to benefit the people and an honest incapacity to perceive any rule of right except the greatest physical comfort of the greatest number. They always went in for the peasantry as against the noble, and under the complicated system of Indian tenures, all of which are automatically formed based on the single phrase, "whose is the sweat, his is the soil," they generally contrived to oust the proprietary in favour of the peasant. They succeeded in Madras so completely that a keen observed, the Rev. Dr. Mullens, a missionary devoted to the masses and hostile to the aristocracy, declared that within his immense experience no ruin had ever been so complete, of the sepoy families at their own loss of rivilege—was the violent social revolution experience no ruin had ever been so complete, that in the Presidency of Madras, with its twenty millions of people, there was scarcely a proprietor with ten thousand pounds, and the Presidency was periodically ravaged by famines so severe that twice in ten years whole districts were directly maintained by Government. In Bengal the civilians failed, an abrupt and imperious " adventures" named Lord Corn-wallis having created by the perpetual settlement an aristocracy which forbad famine. So great an aristocracy which forbad famine. So great is the change created by permitting the aggregation of capital, that while just after Clive's departure famine so desolated Bengal that children were sold for rice, Bengal Proper is now probably the single country on earth where with every other evil rampant there is no actual hunger. In the North-West thay a most left In the North-West they succeeded, with this difference, that whereas in Madras there was no capitalist left, in Hindostan the village being a coparcenery could weather a bad harvest or two, and was only reduced to actual suffering from hunger after the third. In the Funjaub Sir John Lawrence partially crushed the aristocracy, not unwisely, for there were too many of them to exist, except under a were too many of them to exist, except untier a
system of slavery which the Company, to its
credit be it spoken, had long since abolished by
the most beneficial practical joke ever recorded
in history. It would not in the teeth of old
Indians abolish slavery,—that was violent and
an interference with native creeds,—so it only
rechibited evers court of instinct from taking an interference with native creeds,—so it only prohibited every court of justice from taking cognisance of the institution, whereupon every slave walked away serenely, and if his master kicked him, first kicked him back again, and then sued for damages for being kicked. Well, the old system was tried in the new province, and as a preliminary reform every title was submitted to investigation. Did our readers ever hear as a preliminary reform every title was submitted to investigation. Did our readers ever hear of Empson and Dudley? Their names have come down to this day as bywords of execration, yet knowing something of English history, we venture to ask Mr. Frouds whether those two mem ever did anything specially execrable except examine the titles of all England against all England's will? In their case the object was to revive ald Crown rights, which, the Crown being original owner, were pretty considerably extensive; in the Ouds case the object was to reserve the pensant's rights which, they having been before the Mussulman conquest sole Gwarzs, were nearly universal. The great nobles saw themselves within

the North-west, and of course rebelled. Un-luckily for the theorists their tenantry, who were to have been so happy under the new regime, had found out that a malleable landlord who asked a great deal and took little was easier to deal with than a tax-gatherer who asked a little for the State but would have it, and a great deal for himself and would have that too. They rather preferred the uncivilised freedom in which they could do as they liked, "eating stick" included, to the civilised order under which, as a great revenue officer said, the peasant who wants to spit applies native tax-gatherer who mem the collector, who writes ises the collector, who writes to the Revenue Board, which appeals to the Lieuthe Revenue Board, which appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor, who consults the Governor-General, who sends a supreme order that the man may spit, and he spits accordingly." The opportunity arrived, the whole country to a man revolted, and Earl Canning, after two severe campaigns had restored his authority, resolved to end the system. There was no way to set and of the scrape and simplify the inconto get out of the scrape and simplify the incon-ceivable mass of rights created by usage, grants, statutes, revenue orders, and judicial decisions, except a social revolution, and he placed his own reputation on the die. By a decree absodutely without precedent in history, a decree of more than imperial grandeur and more than Jacobin lawlessness, Lord Canning declared all rights of property throughout Oude forfeited by rebellion, the holding of the peasant equally with the claim of the noble. No man after its issue legally-possessed anything, from his wife's nose-ring upwards to the county his ancestors had owned since Porus fled before Alexander. The decree was condemned, justly we think, as furnishing a precedent to men of less grand conceptions than Lord Canning, but it allowed to stand, and Oude was regranted to its landholders on the English tenure-copy proprietorship subject to a perpetual quit-rent. Immediately after the landowners were made magistrafes, and the country immediately subsiding to perfect order and reasonable content, commenced an English career.

Sir John Lawrence does not like all that. He ays the British Government is bound to look after its p: ', and not a parcel of nobles,which is true,—that subordinate "rights" in
Oude are interfered with,—which is nonsense unless the great decree destroying all rights i carcelled—and that the magisterial authority oppresses the cultivators, which is a possible, but, as we shall show, an irremediable evil. He elieves, too, that the nobles are extravagant, which is conceivable, and more disposed to luxury than improvement, which is a foible one has heard of in other countries. He has there arics, into sub-tenures, and into all the complants all the ryots in Oude may bring against the landlords, in order, as it is clearly understood, to define their lights by law, i.e., to re-reate the tenant-rights destroyed by Earl Cauning's edict. It is a generous effort, and if Canning's edict. It is a generous effort, and if the Viceroy were omnipotent and omniscient, and able to act by pure volition, we could scarcely conceive a nobler exercise of his powers. Unfortunately he is only mortal, and therefore must act through civilians, and they are also mortal, and therefore must act through are ano mortal, and therefore must act through mative court officials, perhaps the worst class of men who ever existed upon the face of the earth. Being mortal, he will give to the inquiry the bias of his own mind, which is in inquiry the bias of his own mind, which is in favour of the cottier; being civilians, his agents will try to paralyse the great landowners in order to raise the peasantry; and being "amlah," their agents will make the inquiry an excuse for reaping a rich harvest of extortion.

Not a peasant will be heard, not a peer escape condemnation without payment of at least six months' income. Supposing the inquiry to fail, everything is embittered by a year or two of uncertainty, of trouble, and of ceaseless extortion: supposing it to succeed, literally nothing uncertainty, of trouble, and of ceaseless extortion; supposing it to succeed, literally nothing
will have been accomplished. The great
landowners of Oude cannot be crushed,
even granting it wise to crush them, for
there is a new and insuperable obstacle
in the way. There is one act before which
the conscience and the courage of the
Vicerov will alike quail, and that is to violate
the word of the British Government. That has
margared the present and short themest. guaranteed the perpetual settlement, and s of breaking that nothing can be accomplished. The tenures can only be altered as changes arise subsequent to the grant, the position of the landholders can only be lowered from that of regular and restrained magistrates to that of irregular and unrestrained lords of the land. the Viceroy cannot secure it, for the one of word of the Gosernment he represents, stands in his way, and Oude is in the posi-tion of Bengal, where the civilians have given up their policy as hopeless, and where trade is consequently head for head just eleven times what trade is in Madras. All Sir John hopes in the peasant, worry the landlord, and leave in all classes once more the terrible feeling that the social system is insecure, that calculation is vain, that property is valueless and effort unproductive, which produces revolutions. And all for what? In order to destroy an experiment which, wise or unwise, still breaks the frightful Indian uniformity which enables Government to deal with 500 visible persons whom it understands and can hang if necessary instead of eight millions of obscure persons, whom it does not understand, and cannot hang if they commit all the crimes known to ma kind; and which at the worst involves a grand effort to ascertain which system the people prefer for themselves. Our own impression is that they prefer the aristocratic, and for these two reasons. One is, that during the mutiny they could in Bengal Proper have broken it up if they liked; but they remained faithful save in one simple case, when a landlerd lifted they liked; but they remained faithful save in one single case, when a landlerd lifted his own standard, and then they followed him to visible ruin. The other is, that in every province abandoned by the British authority the peasants restored the families whom we, in their interest, had displaced. We will not, however, press that argument. We will allow the full force of the simple truth that Sir John Lawrence is actine argument. We will allow the full force of the simple truth that Sir John Lawrence is acting from a philanthropic desire to raise the people at the expense of their landlords, and still we ask whether it is well that an experiment begun by a man so cool and so wise as Earl Canning, supported by his most bitter political free, and obviously tending to the security of our rule, should be interfered with before it has had time even to fail, and interfered with to secure an impossible result? The English system we all even to fail, and interfered with to secure an impossible result? The English system we all
know; socialism we can all of us understand;
tenant-right we are all discussing; but the mixture of them all worked under a despotic Government, amid an alien people, who ask only
for the first of the three—there seems to be
material in this for a new "culbute generale."
If any of the landlord magistrates prove oppressive, let them be removed from the Bench; if

they break their new contracts give the peasant county courts; if the nobles are extravagant buy their estates as they fall in; if a county is growling bring the trem nent can exercise to bear upon its individual ord; but for God's sake do not revolutionise the social system of Oude thrice within seven years!—Spectator.

In the unfortunately of the Assertance of the terror of th

are plenty of impressible young gentlemen to escort them; and a ramble about an old castle gives better opportunities for fliring even than a picnic. But ninety-nine out of a hundred race through the classic region them; and a ramble about an old casts gives better opportunities for fliring even than a picnic. But ninety-nine out of a hundred race through the classic region as fast as they may, and are only too grazeful to the new railroad for taking them out of it. Byron brought about a great deal of this disappointed feeling by his exaggeration. "The castled crags" and wails "where ruin greenly dwells," are still there, more or less, but a great deal of the rest only existed in the noble poor's fancy—or, in rough language, the writer lies. The smiling peasant girls, with deep blue eyes, and hands that offer early flowers, never lived out of dreamland. A blue-eyed girl hardly exists on the Rhine, where the eyes are all black or brown; the womankind have copper skins tough as weah-leather, and legs like balusters; their garb is one of rags and patches; and though they certainly offer flowers, they always expect a jahilling for a penny's worth, and are powerful in language when refused. The hawks and vultures circling the mountain tops have long ago vanished, to give way to the vultures of the hotels and that choice specimen of the Affable Hawk, a courier and guide, who will show you everything for a consideration, and always comes with the best of recommendations. Still, when the "Childe Harold was written, things in some respect bore out the eloquent description, and the old dreams of romance lingered about the mediaval river. The shriek of the loccomotive and past of the ateamengine were then unknown; the traveller drifted lavily down the current, seeing reach after reach opening and recoding in mimic panoramas, with the primitive villages nestling snugly under the shadow of their faudal strongholds, vegetating quicity in utter lignor ance of the outer world. It was very easy then to listen comfortably to legunds about ghasts and barrons, peerless besuties and spectre bridegrooms, demon hunters, gnones and cobolds, and all the machinery of lagendary supersition which still lumbery up a genuine German brain. Who can beli

ectual life of its very curious population.

"The French International Michibition," anys the Industriance Relys, "is decidedly fixed to take place in 1867. Thus far, the Change de Mars appears to have a chance of being selected for the etts, as the present Palace of Industry does not offer space sufficient. The cost is estimated at 18,000,000f., of which one-third would be raised by subscription, one-third furnished by the City of Paris, and one-directly the State. The receipts are to be employed in reimburning—first, the subscribers; next, the City of Paris; and thirdly the State. According to the lowest calculation, the money received will amount to 10,000,000f."

Observation, but an any of all the control of the price of the count o

These insects are easily caught, and as they exist in vast numbers on small shrubs and suckers of the manna tree, the observer finds no difficulty in watching all their habits. Since bluegum trees have been planted near Melbourne, these insects are found on them in greater numbers than on the manna tree itself,

Real manns, which is found on the ground under trees, or adhering to leaves or small branchlets of trees, is apparently deposited by full-grown or perfect insects only. If one of these is caught, it generally ejects a drop of liquid manna from its sucker, which is a tube inclosing three very minute but sharp-pointed needles or prickers. A number of insects frequent the same spot in depositing liquid manna. It may be difficult to determine with accuracy what are all the objects in view in the denosition of manna, but the principal one to determine with accuracy what are all the objects in view in the deposition of manna, but the principal one accms to be to provide a supply of food for a numerous progray. This species of cicada does not fly often, and all the individuals live according to the dogmas of the socialists, but without any hostility or quarrels. The utmost harmony prevails; and, unlike civilised enlightened Christian communities belonging to the highest order of the world's inhabitants, they have no wars.

HART'S QUARTZ CRUSHING AND AMAL(From the Apr. May 13.)

THERE was an exhibition, yesterday, on the premises of Mesers. W. Clarke and Son, in Elizabeth-street, equally interesting as a proof of thoughtful mechanical ingenuity, and in its connection with the economic development of our mineral resources. It was a working model, or rather a working machine on a reduced scale, of the quartz crusher and amalgamator, the invention and patent of Mr. James Hart, the engineer, of little Collins-street west; and, if we may take the expressions of interest and approval by the practical men present as conclusive, results may be looked for alike astisfactory to the mining interest and the inventor. The advantages urged by the inventor over the old Chilian mill are that it will emble millions of tons of quarts, cement, and other gold bearing materials to be worked with profit which are now perfectly worthless: simplicity and the domain from stoppage by accident; durability, and the manufacturer being willing to keep the cylindens in repair at a cost not exceeding 10 per cent. Per assume on the outlay for the machine; large aving of motive power; comequent reduction in the cost of crushing, the whole cost ranging from ét. to being required to wash of tailings when taking out assalams; the gold not being revened offer separation.

take up gold immediately after separation and be the gold is coated with foul water or grease, wher the floating gold is saved; certainty and ease of spi tion; and commercially, the undertaking to con the machines to the place required at the pric ordinary leading. Those are large promises, but a seemed 40 be performed, so far as could judged from the experimental workings of ; terday. The distinguishing principle of machine is gravitation instead of friction. The coseemed so be performed, so far as could be judged from the experimental workings of year terday. The distinguishing principle of the machine is gravitation instead of friction. The crushing is accomplished by the revolution of a less cylinder, also revolving and driven by bands. The machine is fed with the quarts by an easy presses which conveys it to the outside of the loose one. Each cylinder and is crushed at the bottom of the outer cylinder by the pressure of the loose one. Each cylinder will weigh from ten to fearly tons, according to quantity of work required. The water required, according to Mr. Hart, will be shost one eighth of what is required for stampers. The annigamation is effected by placing quickallver at the bottom of the outer cylinder, by which it is last is constant motion, and all escape of fine gold is grevented. Any mere detailed experiment, pression that the model at work, yesterday, has been at wat privately for about three years, and has according to account kept, about 1800 such states and states. The cutter, or enclosing, cylinder is inches long, by a diameter of 12, or on a seals for ordinary working of one-twelfth. The first this that strikes observation is the slight motive power required to work the machine. The cylinder, within anchoures, weighing three cwt., was set as motion by a mere touch of the wrist to the handle of the synhesic, and kept up with little more exercion. I stamps, taking the figures given, by way of illustration, to the working for every 3 cut, 100 lb of stampower would be required for the lift, with an activity. In fact, Mr. Hart has based his invente to the district, each of which we reduced as completely as the other, and with easi celerity. In fact, Mr. Hart has based his invente to the district, each of which we reduced as completely as the other, and with easi celerity. In fact, Mr. Hart has based his invente to the district, each of which we reduced to a sunday required to the common his basaitir rock of the district, each of which was reduced to a sund

pated. The extraordinary expenditure will amout 70,000,000f., and the extraordinary receips 25,000,000 f. leaving a deficit of 24,000,000. If 48,000,000 f. acrouing from the sale of the Crown mains, which figured in the preceding Budget, we mains, which figured in the preceding Budget, at an included in the extraordinary receips. It as, 000,000f. guaranteed by the State for the intens to be paid by the railway companies are not included in the ordinary Budget of expenditure.

To the Editor of the Herald Sin,—I must again request you to admit a subject of the Synod Bill, as it may be su amendment made by the select committee argument against the necessity of the bill, to which gave publicity in your issue of the lift, to which we committee has inserted the word "temporal" in a sittle and presemble of the bill. As far as the powers of he impact are concerned, the impact are someoned. dicted. The moonvenience we machine to being in force at the san diocese must be apparent to every one; resisting the ordinances of the 8 perty. One most fruitful cause plicitness of Acts of Parliamen would wish such a cause to be the Church. If the bill be inten-fruptor-litter Acts on any clause

SUPREME COURT.-TURBAY. EVITREES COURT.—TURBEAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSE.

ENGAGE HIS HODOT HO CREEF JUSTICE and a jury of four.

SEAUGRAMP V. WALLER AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case again lasted all day, without being own-indeed.

enreluded.

CAUSES.—BANCO COURT.—The Jury Causes standing for trial in the Bance Court, commencing with "Dibbs v. Melisen," and "Birmingham v. The Queen," will be taken in the Jury Charl before Mr. Justice Wise on Thursday.

Melisen," and "Birmingham v. The Queen," will be taken in the Jury Court before Mr. Justice Wise on Thursday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
TUEBDAY.

Expense the CHIPY COMMISSIONER.

A certificate was granted to Thomas Henry Wiseman.
In the estate of John Gray, a certificate meeting. A bill having been slied in the Equity side of the Supresse Court, alleging that a conveyance of property by insolvent directly prior to the sequestration of his estate was made collusively, and in fraud of his creditors, the Chief Commissioner directed that this application for a certificate should stand ever to abide the result of that suit; but with leave to the inselvent to apply again should default be made in the prosecution of that suit.

In the estate of George Turner, a certificate, but were beth informal and somewhat unintelligible. It appeared, hewever, by the evidence given by insolvent on the 2nd March last, and by the original and amen ded schedules field by him, that he sold household farniture to the mount of Ecs about two months prior to his sequestration, and applied the proceeds to his own purposes, although at the time he caused all the minery for which he was indebted at the date of that sequestration—namely, 2020 0s. 6d—while his assets at the amen date amounted only a £25 17s. 5d. It appeared, too, that he sold a sewing-machine for 110 a few days prior to his sequestration, and applied the moneys for which he was indebted at the date of that sequestration—namely, 2020 0s. 6d—while his assets at the amen date amounted only a £25 17s. 5d. It appeared, too, that he sold a sewing-machine for 110 a few days prior to his sequestration, and applied the moneys to his sequestration, and applied the moneys to his sequestration, and applied the secues towards the sending of his children to England; and that for two years before his esquestration, he was indepted as the date of that sequestration and applied the accept towards the sending of his children to England; and that for two years before his equestration, and applied the ac

erger, maunties, 2719 10s. Assets, 210 12s. Mr. Sempill, efficial assignee.

RULE NISI.

Alfred Fairfax and Thomas G. Savage, of Sydney, merchants, v. Francis Erra Russell, of Yass, tanner. Returnable June 14. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Mesnesday, May 11.—Arthur U. Alivy. Phasheth Capper, Frederick S. Lavers, Thomas W. Chowne, third. John Bailey, James Singer, first. Tempier F. Schoul, for proof of debts, 10. Phases, M. John Miller, third. Samuel South, William Henderson, Henry C. Kussell, Daniel O'Drissell, Henry Gersbon, stayls. Al Meitland R. Robert Taylor, special; and John Cook single.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
TURBOAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Dewtino and a jury of four.
COLLINS AND WIFE V. READ.

This was an action to recover damages for an assault by
sefendan upon female plaintiff. Damages were laid at
4260.

The was an action to recover damages for an assault by sefendars, upon female plaintiff. Pamages were laid at 1900.

Mr. Salomens, instructed by Mr. S. C. Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Simpson, instructed by Mr. Dillon, senducted the case for the defence.

The case set up by the plaintiffs was, that on the night of the 6th February last, between the hours of 12 and 1 of clock, the defendant, accompanied by his brother-in-law, one Fahey and his wife, came to plaintiff a house at Camperdown, and made a row which caused them to get up and go out, with the view of getting shose who were making the disturbance to go away. Upon going out, male plaintiff saw that Fahey was under the influence of drink, and thereupon he told defendant to take him away or he would send for a constable and give him into custody, defendant, who was also partially intoricated, did not take Fahey away, but both rushed upon Collins and threatened to "murder the worth," and he (Collins) had to run for his life. He went out at the back of his heuse, and woke up a young man named Byrnes, who went for constable Hourke. In the meantime Mrs. Collins had gene out to the parties, and defendant said, "you are his wife, come down to take his part," and thereupon he struck her two violent blows with a paling, which had the effect of knocking her down und inflicting several severe wounds on her forehead and face. She then went down the road to look for the constable, but not being able to find him she returned to the apot and found the constable there with Read in custody, he (the constable) spart," and thereupan he struck her two violent blows with a paling, which had the effect of knocking her down und inflicting several severe wounds on her forehead and face. She then went down the road to look for the constable, but not being able to find him she returned to the spot and found the constable there with Read in custody, he (the constable) having gone there at Byrne's request and taken defendant into custody for an assault upon Collins. Mrs. Collins now charged him (Read) with committing an assault upon her. It was noticed at this time that defendant had several wounds on his face from which blood was flowing. The constable took him away to the B division watch-house, Collins and wife accompanying. When they reached the Gleke Mrs. Collins was so much exhausted by the loss of blood that she could not walk farther, and hence a cab was procured for her. After the charge against Read had been entered at the watch-house, Mrs. Collins was steen to the Infirmary, where her wounds were dressed by the house-eurycor, and the was then taken home again. She was unable to rise from her bed for a fortnight, from the effects of the assault, and even now the marks of the wounds romain. Read was duly brought up at the Police Court, and Mrs. Collins being teo ill to prosecute, he was remanded and semitted to beil. In the mountime Read obtained a summors against the male plaintiff for assault, and avaing groved his case to the satisfaction of the sitting magistrates Collins was adjurged to be guilty, and fined flox and costs. Subsequent to this, the criminal case against Read was withdrawn, the attorney for Collins stating at the time semething about defendant (Read) having boasted about being a civil suit against Read. The defendant denied that he counsitted the sessault at all. The case which he should be compelled to spend some of his money; thus intimating, as it was understood, that it was only right he should be compelled to spend some of his money; thus intimating, as it was understood, that it was only right

This was an action for breach of contract. Damages were laid at 200.

Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. G. W. Graham, conducted the case for the plaintiff; Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mesers, Norton and Barker, appeared for the defendant. It was an action by Mr. Holloway, coal merchant, &c., against the Warstah Coal Company, to recover damages for breach of centract. The defendant had agreed to deliver to plaintiff within a certain period 3000 tons of coal at 14s. 9d. per ton, and they had failed to deliver within the time specified more than 1800 tons.

Some evidence was given by plaintiff when plaintiff's counsel applied for leave to smead the plaint by striking out the words "to be paid for on delivery," on the ground of variance with the contract. After argument, as to whether the defendant had not been misled by these words, and, in that event, where the plaintiff ought not to pay the costs of the day, the amendment was allowed without costs, and the further hearing of the case was postponed till this morning.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TURDAY.

BEYORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Meastra.

Pinhey, Caldwell, Raper, Hogg, and Murphy.

Eleven prisoners were brought before the Court, of whom seven were dis charged and one was remanded. In one of the cases dismissed the prosecutor alleged that on Friday night or early on Saturday morning he was robbed by the two presences of 568 in sovereigns and bank notes; and his evidence was so positive, and and yet so extraordinary, that their Worships (Meastra, Caldwell and Finhey) postponed the case from Saturday until to-day, that in the meantime they might satisfy themselves by an inspection of the premises whether the circumstances could have transpired as stated by the pro-

Byrone the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. M. Metcalle.

Jan Clarkson and Maria Smith, brought up for drunkenness on the South Head Read, Paddington, and John Mackensia and Patrick Higgins, found drunk in George-street, were admonished and discharged. Daniel Maher, apprehended whilst loitering in James-street, supposed for the purpose of committing a felony, was also discharged.

William Berryman was convicted of stealing a china ermanent and two saltcellars from the window in the shop of Bejamin Lee, George-street, and was committed to one menth's hard labour in gool.

William Burrell, apprehended as a deserter from H.M.S. Curagoa, was sent on board that vessel.

John Johnson was sent to gool for one month as an idle and disorderly character.

John Brown appeared on summons, charged with neglecting to obey an order of the Court for the maintenance of his wife. Defendant admitted having been served with a copy of the order, and pleaded guilty of non-compliance. It was ordered that he is imprisoned until the order be complied with.

Jeeph Reynolds, fined 5s., with costs, for using abusive language towards John Hall.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAT.

Buses Cours—Researant V. Waller (part beard); Cheenbrough V. Gallagher and conditions of sale.

DISTRICT COURT.

# NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty seven minutes pas 3 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEARE TOOK the chair at twenty-seven minutes past 3 o'clock.

Mr. FORLONGE asked the Secretary for Public Works, "1. Whether it be the intention of the Government to place on the Supplementary Estimates any sum of meney for the purpose of clearing the River Darling secing that purpose of clearing the River Darling secing that the dry season offers great a children for carrying out that undertaking? Whether the carrying out that undertaking? Whether the preliminary surveys inconnection will be able thave be refulning surveys in connection will be seen made towards the cooperation of the colony of Victoria towards removing the obstructions to the navigation of this river—'the great natural highway of Australia'; if not, would the Government have any objection to cooperate with that of Victoria in accomplishing this object?"

Mr. ARNOLD, in reply, stated that plans and specifications had been prepared for a snag boat, to be used in removing obstructions in the river. The preliminary surveys of the river had not as yet been completed. Until recently inching had been done in consequence of its being above the ordinary low water level; but as it was now falling steps would be taken to finish the surveys. He was not aware of any negotiations between this colony and Victoria on this subject, and it would be difficult to say what would be done in the event of proposals from Victoria, such as those alluded to, until the nature of the proposals was known.

Mr. TUNKS asked the Colonial Treasurer, "1. Is the Government aware that the regulations for steam vessels as vigating the harbour of Port Jackson are frequently disregarded by the masters or persons in charge of any steamer navigating the harbour of Fort Jackson between the hours of sunset and eurise, shall not proceed at more than half-speed whits within Darling Harbour, Sydney Cove, or any other part of the harbour of Fort Jackson, between the house of sunset and untries, shall not proceed at more than half-speed whits within Darling Harbo

ar. HARL stated that the drainage from the Orphan School was collected in tanks, and that none of it reached the river.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary if he had made inquiries with regard to the statement that two magistrates who had never previously sat on the Newcastle Bench were brought down to that city, in a boat belonging to one of the contending parties, to try a mining case; and, if so, what action he intended to take in the matter?

Mr. COWPER said he had obtained a communication from the Police Magistrate of Newcastle, and from his recollection of its purport (he had not brought it to the House) it confirmed the statement alluded to—that Mr. Hickey and Mr. Biddulph did go from Raymond Terraes to try a mining case at Newcastle, and that they had never been upon that bench before. It appeared also that they did not go at the request of the Police Magistrate. He (Mr. Cowper) had for further information referred to Mr. Mullen and Mr. Chambers, and on receiving it from them he should no doubt have the whole matter before him, and be in a position to take a course such as the justice of the case might require.

PETITIONS.

The undermentioned petitions were presented and year.

The undermentioned petitions were presented and received —

By Mr. DE SALIS, from 320 people, in favour of the repeal of the newspaper postal charge.

By Mr. FAUCETT, from Mrs. Callaghan, widow of the late District Court Judge Callaghan, alleging destitution, and praying consideration of her case.

By Mr. PIDDINGTON, from certain inhabitants of Willoughby, praying that they might not be incorporated under the Municipalities Act with the town of St. Leonards.

By Mr. DRIVER, from forty messengers in the Civil Service, praying to be included in the operation of the Superannuation Act.

By Mr. FARNELL, from Henry Brodie, ranger of the Paramanta Domain, praying a settlement of his accounts.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table a return respecting Commissioner of Northern Gold Fields

Mr. SMART laid upon the table the Seventh Annual Report of the Post Office, and further correspondence relative to Border Customs Duiges.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

FORMAL MOTIONS.

Mr. BYRNES moved, "That the petition presented by him on 10th May, from William Goodin, of Parramatts, be printed.—Carried.

Mr. TERRY moved, "That there be laid on the table of this House, all papers and correspondence relating to the Colerawa Run, in the district of Bligh, having reference to a dispute between Messars. Blocrafield and others, and one Colwell, a free-selector."—Carried

i Mr. DRIVER moved, "That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into, and report to this House upon, the petition of Elizabeth Cartile, presented on the 3rd day of May, and that such committee consist of the following members, anamety—Mr. Cowper, Mr. Behanan, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Tunke, Mr. White, and the mover.—Carried.

PRIVATE BILL.

The Australian Paper Company's Bill was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Council for its concurrence.
DRAINAGE PROMOTION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the order for going into committee to consider the propriety of introducing this bill was discharged from the paper, leave having already been given to introduce the bill.

Mr. COWPER moved the second reading of the bill to authorise contributions towards the support of the Imperial forces in New South Walse. He said he did so at the instance of deepatches from the Home Government, and that the allowances were no greater than at present sauretioned.

The bill was read a second time.

Clause 1. Providing for the contribution towards the support of the Imperial troops in the colony, at the rate of 400 per year for every officer and soldier of H. M. Infantry, not exceeding 359 in all, and of £55 per year for all above that number, and for the officers and men of the Artillery corpe, was then put.

Mr. COWPER moved a verbal amendment.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked if it was thought expedient that the officers and men should receive the same amount. He would all o filts to know what duty there was for the military to perform here; they were certainly not wanted to quiet intestine disturbances, and might therefore be readily dispensed with.

Mr. COWPER said that the hon, member would see by the papers on the table that this had been done at the requise of the Home Government in order to save inconvenience, and that the allowance was the same as that paid in all celevies throughout the world, the Home Government paying the regular military pay

not think that was the object contemplated.

Mr. COWFER said that the object was simply to state that the colony thought it desirable to have this number of artillerymen, was unlimited; whereas the amendment limited the number, and he did not see any particular advantages in that.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it seemed to him that his honfriend was not correct when he said that there was a difference in the proposed amendment from the preceding part of the bill. The limitation applied to both infantry and artillery. It might be noticed that the first despatch of the Secretary of State fixed the artillery, without reference to the number, at £70 per man; but this was a diminution of £15 per man. He thought it was wise to secure the 212 artillerymen, because that would ensure our having two batteries.

Mr. CUM MINGS would like to know what benefit this expense would be to the country? What services were these soldiers likely to render? It might be very well if we had the means of providing for a sufficient number of soldiers, but he looked upon expenses like this as more vanity. Would it not be better for the Government to take time by the forelock, and to do something to fortify the Heads, so as to place the city in a state of security? The proposal was solely in keeping with the ideas of vain smbition. (Laughter).

Dr. LANG did not think it necessary to oppose this bill, but he could not help embracing the opportunity of expressing a sentiment to which he had repeatedly given than for use.

Mr. FARUCETT did not agree with the opinions just expressing a sentiment to which he had repeatedly given than for use.

Mr. FARUCETT did not agree with the opinions just expressed. He thought the Home Government was bound to protect its possessions, and of course its colonies, but he was of opinion that when the Home Government was bound to protect its possessions, and of course its colonies, but he was of opinion that when the Home Government was bound to protect its possessions, and of course its colonies, but he was of opinion i

Clause 2—Short Title, was agreed to.

The presemble was also put and passed.

The bill was reported with amendments, and the report was adopted.

ROADS.

The House went into committee to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to provide for roads other than main roads.

Mr. ROBERTSQN moved, "That it is desirable to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to roads other than main roads. So long back as 1857 or 1858, a bill was introduced to amend the law relating to main roads, and he thought the law relating to roads ether than main roads also required amendment. The bill he now held in his hand was prepared by the Government which proceded the late Government. It received the approval and concurrence of the late Government, and was now again brought forward by the present Government.

The resolution was agreed to and reported to the House, and the report was adopted.

Mr. ROBERTSON brought up the bill and it was read a first time.

STAMP DUTIES.

Mr. SMART moved the second reading of the bill to impose stamp duties. It had been framed in accordance with the terms of the resolutions embodied in the schedule agreed to in committee and adopted by the House. The bill was divided into five parts. The first part provided for duties on deeds or instruments. The several clauses in that part of the bill had been compiled from the English Acts in force up to 1862, and had been prepared so as to be as little oppressive as possible on the business transactions of daily life. The second part provisions of the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 184, under which these duties were still collected in England, bad been adopted in this bill, with the exception of four clauses, which had been adapted to what was called the ecclesiastical practice of the Supreme Court. The third part of the bill related to duties on legacies and residues, and in connection with this he would mention that all the provisions of the Act 36 Geo. III. c. 52, had been carefully adhered to. The scale of duties adapted by this bill were those contained in the 5

with this he would mention that all the provisions of the Act 36 Geo. III., c. 52, had been carefully adhered to. The scale of duties adopted by this bill were those contained in the 55th Geo. III., c. 184, and which were still collected in England. The fourth part of the bill related to duties on successions to real and personal estate. In this part, the Act 16 and 17 Vic., c. 51, had been adopted with scarcely any variation, omitting, however, certain subjects of taxation not in existence in this country. The fifth part of the bill related to miscellameous provisions, and was adopted from the 16th and 17th Vic., c. 51; 24th and 25th Vic., c. 32; and the 55th Geo. III., c. 184. The only important alteration was the introduction of one or two new clauses, including the 121st, which would give power to value annutities for assessment of duty. He had no doubt the clause would work well, but if it were found defective in any respect it could be altered at any future time. The schedule had also been well considered, and he did not doubt that the bill would enable the Government to carry out the resolutions of the committee in a very efficient manner. When the House went into committee, if there was any clause which could be amended, he should be happy to receive the suggrestions and co-operation of hom. members, in order to make the measure as perfect as possible. He now begged to move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. FORSTER still retained the opinion that he had before expressed, that some of the purposes for which duties were intended to be charged would be so much more vexatious than the others, that it would have been desirable, the other than the others, that it would have been desirable, on the first introduction of a bill of this sort, if we could have avoided them. He admitted the difficulties in which the Government were placed; but still—looking at the unaccustemed character of the bill, at our want of experience as to the operation of any measure of the kind in this colony, and deducing from that th

assist the Government to make the bill as efficient as possible.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not wish to impade the progress of the bill, but he agreed with the hon member that the introduction of a number of stamp duties of a trifling character would be found very inconvenient and oppressive. He believed the amount of money would be very small compared with the unpopularity and veration these stamp duties would produce in the country; and that they would yield very little to the revenue, but would give great disastisfaction. With respect to the probate duty and succession to real estate, he believed we were the first colony (there might be one exception) that had adopted these taxes. And when they had a duty of 2 per cent. on proving a will, and of 10 per cent. to be determined according to the relationship of the party, these accumulated

\*\*SYDNEY MORNING HERALD\*\*, WENNESDAY, MAY 17,

\*\*BYONEY MORNING HERALD\*\*, WENNESDAY, MAY 18,

\*\*ALL PRIVATE MOVED, "That a select committee be required to the found for years, and papers, to fish shiften, and report to this House, when the parties of the found for years, and we should be come very heavy. He would be come very heavy. He would not be found very heavy. He would not be found very heavy and the found of the shoulder, when a parties of the shoulder, when a parties of the shoulder, when greap. Committee to consider the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of introducing the built was discharged from the propriety of the proprie

Mr. DARVALL. No doubt usation of any kind was exceedingly upsteasant—it station was it the bon. member declared to annead the bill by excapping estates unfer of justice induiting so. Therefore, when the time came, if the bon. member made a proposal of that kind be would be willing to discuss the matter with kin. But when he wished to protect all estates by exempting the largest estates transmitted from faher to son, he did not see much statiogy between the object he aimed at and the mole of carrying it out. The object of the Act was to tax property, and large estates upong from father and sensor decircle of carrying it out. The object of the Act was to tax property, and large estates upong from father and sensor decircle of evengt the result from industry, and where the sum was not large, let him propose to exempt all cases where the property was under a certain value.

Mr. BUCHANAN sympathised with all that had fallen from the hot, member with reference to the vexatious nature of this species of taxes. It was not the wealthy who would feel it, but men who were engaged in little transmission. The second of the contract of the contra

Mr. COWPER said it was difficult to please any number of persons with regard to any scheme of taxation. The hon member said this was piecemeal taxation, and yet admitted it would bring in more than £100,000 a year. If the Government had not imposed a property tax and an income tax on account of the shortness of the session, it did not deserve to be taunted for the omission. This measure would bring in £100,000 or £150,000, and it remained to be seeen how it worked. The Government would never attempt, in a short session like this, to bring in measures to deal with the whole question of taxation, including a tax upon absentees. They would by this bill proceed in some degree to provide for the exigencies of the public service, leaving large measures for more extended consideration. It was possible that before the session was concluded, the Government would endeavour to please some hon, members by a little additional taxation. They would however endeavour to deal with this to-night and when the bill was safe they would not disappoint hon, members by closing the door against them without attempting something more with a view to meeting the necessity for increased revenue.

Br. LANG explained that he did not mean to advocate a

and when the full was safe they would not disappoint hon, members by closing the door against them without attempting sensething more with a view to meeting the necessity for increased revenue.

By LANG explained that he did not mean to advocate a tax upon absentees, but a tax in which they should be included smong other holders of property.

Mr. LEE said the operation of the tax provided for in this bill would undoubtedly be oppressive, but it had been admitted by the House that, hewever objectionable it might be some such taxation was rendered necessary by the financial state of the country. On that ground he had voted for the second reading of the bill, holding at the same time that some slight modification of the details was required. He should have been glad if a larger measure of taxatism had been introduced. We were told that this bill would bring ruin upon the country, and yet it was said to be wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the case. It was the least objectionable mode by which we could raise a portion of the deficit resting over us. When the country had had an epportunity of judging how the measure worked, if it was really found to be oppressive and ruinous he had no doubt the House would be prepared to remedy the evil. He could not see that this tax would press more upon persons of small means than upon the rich. It was founded upon a principle of equity, yet it would, he admitted, be much more oppressive upon persons engaged in active business, but they, he believed, were willing that the measure should become law.

Mr. LUCAS supported the bill. He looked upon it as a measure by which property would pay a fair than the sum of the taxation of the country. It would have to pay for the conveyance, for the mortgage, and the case of a purchaser who had to leave a portion of the purchase-money as a merigage upon the property. He would have to pay a stamp tax of so, for the conveyance. This would to a large extended to the pay for the conveyance, for the mortgage, and the were sold for £2. T

chould go hand in hand with the direct taxation provided in this bill. He absuld say a very slight tax upon the whole of the imports into this country, he did not mean a tax of a pretective character. Suppose 21 per cent. were placed upon she whole imports, which amounted to £7,000,000, this would realise £200,000. The great objection to advalored multise was where they were levied at so high a rate as to make it worth the while of the importer to make a false declaration. An advalored multy at a low rate-would not have that effect, and it would be the fairest duty we could impose upon imports.

Mr. DRIVER said the only great objection he had to the passing of this bill was that it professed to make up a deficit in revenue by proposing to take away the means of a number of important institutions in the country—means which the House was frequently called upon to supplement. He alluded to municipal institutions. Unless some provisions were made to exampt them from Stamp duties the Act would not be found to work so well as its promoters seemed to imagine.

Mr. HART drew attention to the fact that transfers under Torrens' het were excluded from the operation of this bill, and considered it to be meet improper to give so undue an influence to these descended. There was another the same brought forward his proposal for stamp duties. That being so, he was astonished, as it was said that this measure was framed upon that of the preceding Ministry, to see this clause introduced into it, and if the Government did not make some proposal for amending it in this respect, he should feel called upon that of the proposal for stamp duties. That being so, he was astonished, as it was said that this measure was framed upon that of the proposal for stamp duties.

On the motion of Mr. SMART, to line the being so, he was astonished, as it was said that the should feel called upon that of the proposal for amending it in this respect, he should feel called upon the office of the proposal for a supposition.

Clause 6, "Fower to appoint

an'i DARVALL said these stamps, from whom they could be had when asked for, so that there would be no difficulty in the country of the provided with the stamps, from whom they could be had when asked for, so that there would be not difficulty in the country to the property of the provided to use them, and thus the revenue would be defeated to a very large amount, and the Act would be defeated.

Mr. MACPHERSON: In Scotland the party who wished to let land to another very frequently did not execute a lease, but only a "missive," or an undertaking that he would if called upon sign a regular lease. A missive might be drawn on a sixpenny or shilling stamp, although a lease might cost 30s. or 40s. If this last portion of the clause were passed it would make the product what was equivalent to a missive such as he had described. The stamp duties in England were heavy enough, and he described. The stamp duties in England were heavy enough, and he careful in imposing penalties for what might not be a crime at all. The lowest penalty was £10, while a murderous ressualt was frequently wisited by a fee not exceeding £5. He thought the inefficiency of the deed ought to be a sufficient punishment for any neglect in stamping. He should only the said of the stamp duties are the said of the said of

on stamped paper, or the man, if he wished, might break it, and thus great inconvenience, and perhaps hardship, would be caused.

Mr. DIGNAM said unless the Government provided stamps in the country towns, some time should be allowed to elapse to enable persons to send down the documents to be stamped.

Mr. SMART said all the postmasters in the country district would be provided with stamps. He thought if they struck out this provise they would make the clause almost useless.

Mr. CUMMINGS thought if they did away with this clause they would get rid of one-third of the revenue estimated to be realised. The Government wanted revenue, and he did hope that before the session closed they would come down with another scheme of taxation which would bear equitably on all classes of the people. He thought the committee would act wisely in passing the clause as it stood and giving it a fair trial.

Mr. MACPHERSON thought, instead of gaining revenue by retaining this clause, a person could not write a letter offering to lease his house without putting a stamp on it, or consulting his lawyer whether it would be necessary. He thought the penalty of knowing that a document would not be received at Court nuless it was stamped would be quite sufficient protection without the penalty imposed by the clause.

Mr. PARKES thought the arguments he had heard were against fixed stamps.

Mr. MACPHERSON: No; the argument was against the penalty.

ACT MACTHEROUS: No, the many the penalty, he the penalty. He penalty he penal

was required, be did not think there was any more acceptable mode of vaising it. He believed it would be better to follow as nearly as possible the system which prevailed in England.

Mr. FORSTER said it seemed to him that in dealing with this question they were called upon to choose between two difficulties—the loss of revenue or the inefficiency of the measure. It did not follow that because the adoption of an amendment would cause a loss of revenue that the amendment would cause a loss of revenue that the amendment would not cause as entire lose of revenue. The Attorney General told the committee that if this amendment were adopted a large number of documents would not be stamped, but it speared to him that the probability of loss of revenue on that ground was not very great. Caulious persons would take care that their decuments were stamped. He thought the probability of the clause, in its present state, working oppressively was very great indeed. It would compel a great many persons to keep on hand a large quantity of stamped paper, for a certain classe of documents, under the contingency of requiring it. No doubt, the provision would bring revenue to the Exchequer, but he questioned the wiedom of the policy in enforcing it. Another source of revenue under this clause would be the blunders of people in using the stamps. He was of opinion that under this clause it would be necessary to have every draft or copy of agreement stamped. No doubt, they were told that only the one document for use would require to have a stamp, but he thought the words were very ambiguous. He had no objection to the provision requiring every document to be stamped, if they would allow the stamp to be affined at the time the deed was executed or afterwards; but what he objected to was that people should be required to use stamped papers which afterwards may be found to be useless.

Mr. CUNNEEN agreed with the remaks of hon, gentlemen who objected to the provision necessitating the use of stamped papers which afterwards may be found

Principles (Caidwell De Salis Joseph White Wilson Terry Brown Wiedom.) To liter Wilson Terry Brown Wiedom. To liter Wilson Mr. SMART said after the vote just arrived at he begged to move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to morrow, and in the meantime he would consider what he would do. His present impression was that he should not go on with the hill. The last division was fatal to the success of the bill, unless he could see some way of introducing a penalty. At any rate he would take time to consider what course he should take. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman thereupon left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

PETITION PRINTED.

On the motion of Mr. OSBORNE it was ordered that the petition presented by him on the 12th instant, from the Mayor and aldermen of Wollongong, be printed.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved, "That in the opinion of this House, his Honor the Chief Justice of New South Walos, in granting bail to the prisoner Lotze, after he had been found guilty, by the verdict of a jury, of a serious erime, and sentenced to three years' hard labour in gaod, exercised a discretion reposed in him most unwisely, by which a criminal found guilty and sentenced will in all probability ecape from unwisely, by which a criminal found guilty and sentenced will in all probability ecape from unwisely, by which a criminal found guilty and sentenced will have been dealt properly with if he, on this ground alone, had been refused bail when first charged with the offence of which he has been found guilty and sentenced, and afterwards allowed to bail in the manner alleged." The hon, member said he had no doubt that in placing this motion upon the paper he would be socused of criticism, che character and conduct of one of the Judges; and bring this motion upon the paper he would be socused of criticism As one of the people, or as a

their conduct was very seldom brought under the notice of Parliament. In the case now under consideration, owing to the conduct of one of the Judges, in all prebability a great criminal would escape. If the Judge had a right to do what he did in admitting the prisoner to bail, this did not prove that he was justified in doing so. He exercised his discretion most unwisely, and taking the whole matter under review, he believed the House, if it divested tisel of unworthy timidity in dealing with the conduct of a judge, would admit that the conclusion he had arrived at was just. Lotze was tried criminally under a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. This man had a cattle-station on the Clarence, which was fully mortgaged to the Bank of New South Wales for something like £13,000, and on the deed of mortgage there was not a word about selling any surplus cattle.

Mr. DARVALL rose to order, and asked the opinion of Mr. Speaker whether it was competent for an hom. member in assailing the conduct of Judges or other persons, to make statements of facts which the House had no means of checking by reports or records before it, and brought under notice in an expante address subject to contradiction by those who heard it, and which, even if gathered from correct sources, yet not investigated by hom. members. He submitted, in not proceeding by impeachment or by select committee, so as to have certain facts brought under our notice in a manner in which the House could deal with them, the hon, member was going beyond the proper sphere or the hon, member was going beyond the proper sphere or the hon, member was going beyond the proper sphere or the hon.

upon's Judge.

Mr. SPEAKER said it was not for him to say whether the hon. member was going beyond the preper sphere or not. The motion was such that he could not prevent its being put to the House, and it was for the hon. member to see that he acted with sound discretion in stating the facts, and the House would attach to them what weight it thought proper.

see that he acted with sound discretion in stating the facts, and the House would attach to them what weight it thought proper.

Mr. BUCHANAN continued. If he had been impeaching the Judge, and calling witnesses, he could substantiate what he had said. Lotze went to a gentleman in Sydney and sold a thousand head of the cattle from this mortgaged station without acquaining the bank with the transaction. The bank refused to allow the cattle to be taken from the station, and Lotze was then charged with obtaining mency under false pretences, tried, and although ably defended, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' hard labour. A point of law was reserved in his favour, and on that ground alone the Judge admitted the prisoner to bail. Now the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency gave a most deplorable account of this man's conduct as a merchant in this city, stating that it was characterised by falsehood and fraud, and he recommended the creditors to prosecute him for embezzlement. After these transactions, and Lotze's character being known to the Chief Justice, he should have been prevented, even before a verdict was given against him, from admitting him to bail, but when they considered that the man followed up this by selling what was not his own, then the case became still strunger against him, and to grant him bail after the verdict and the sentence was one of the most monatrous acts of indiscretion of which a Judge could be guilty. Granting him bail under such circumstances meant neither more nor less than the eccape of the criminal, and the Chief Justice must have known it. Bail ought never to have been allowed unless the man's innocence could have been proved beyond all possibility of dispute; but instead of that his guilt had been just as surely proved, and he would sat what the

public would be likely to say when they saw this man at liberty going where he liked, when he ought to be in good. Such a thing reflected very seriously upon the administration of justice in this country, and as he had never seen any other case, in which, after sentence having been passed, the prisoner was allowed bail, he felt it to be his duty to being the matter before the House. He should, no doubt, he told that the Judge had a discretion in the matter; but this discretion was such that it was nover acted upon in England, and he challenged the Attorney-General to cite a single case in which this had been done. How unwisely then must it have been exercised in this case, where the criminality had been so clearly proved, and where sentence had been already passed. The end of this matter would no doubt be that a great criminal would oscape, and under circumstances under which if bail had been asked for by others it would have been instantly refused. There was no doubt but that when the matter came on for hearing the judgment would be sustained. Of this the Chief Justice could have no doubt, and therefore bail must have been allowed for no other purpose than to permit this man to escape. Besides, the bail required was only a very small sum, being two sureties in £200 each, and himself in £100, and as he was an insolvent his bail was of ne very great value. This showed him that there was far more in the case than appeared on the surface, and that there must have been motives at work in his Honor's mind that were derogatory and degrading to him as a Judge.

Mr. SPEAKER asked the hon, member if he did not think it better that he should in his address treat the Judges of the land with, at all events, the same courtesy as he would hen, members.

agree with him that this tax was one which ought to be repealed.

Mr. DONNELLY seconded the motion.

The motion was read, and after a pause the question was about to be put to the House, when.

Mr. WILSON said be thought that on such a question the House might have heard the opinion of the Government. He thought hon members had a right to demand it, and he was rather astonished that no member of the Government rose to answer the arguments of the hon, member who had just sat down. A motion similar in its terms had on several occasions been proposed by himself, but he was serry the hon, member had brought this motion forward now, because he thought it would place the matter in an unfortunate position. He believed that many who would vote against this motion at the present time would help to abolish the duty if our finances were put upon a satisfactory footing. It was impossible for him to vote against the resolution, although he believed it would be negatived by a large majority if it came to a division. If the hon, member accepted his advice, he waitl advise him to withdraw the motion for the present, and bring it forward at a more opportune time. If, however, he did not do so, he should should feel bound to support him in any division that might take place.

Mr. DONNELLY moved, as an amendment, that the

the revenue derived from the Mint; because a large portion of it was derived from coining foreign gold. But he said if it had not been for the gold-fields they would have had no Mint, and the revenue derived from our gold was almost equal to £19,000. He also argued that it was impolitie to impose a duty on gold, and denied that the state of the finances of the country was any good reason for doing any thing that was wrong. He held that it was impolitie, because it tended to retard the natural development of their mineral resources. He was sorry to find so many hon members absent on such an important question as this; and although he was not a native he was anxious to do all he could for the benefit of this his adopted country.

Mr. CI MMINGS regretted that this motion had been brought before the House in the present state of the public finances. He hoped the hon member would not pross it to a division on he feared it would be defeated by a large majority, although he should feel it his duty to vote for it. There was no doubt but that the gold duty was a direct tax upon industry. It was as much a tax upon industry as a tax upon the production of wheat would be. All things considered it would be found that the gold digger paid at least £10 per acre for every acre of land he had occupied; and were they to put the consideration of the question of with the miserable consideration that they paid the tax as a rent? The population of the gold-fields had increased to a large extent during the last few years, and now there were about 7000 ounces of gold imported into the city from the different gold-fields every week. Who benefited by all this gold? Not the digger merely, but the community generally. He hoped the resolution would not be pressed now, but that the hon. Minister would take the matter into his consideration and at the proper time repeal the tax. (Hear. hear.)

Mr. DARVALL said the amendment could come to nothing, because the resolution stated that the tax was unjust and ought to be repealed, and it would the

than the rental paid in a more regular form by the squatters. The mover of the resolution showed that he viewed
it in this light, for he said that, had he been in the House,
he would have voted against the additional assessment
on the squatters. Now if the hon, member was prepared
to abandon the rent and assessment from the squatters,
there was semething like a logical sequence in
the claim now made to give up the rental
of the gold miner. When, however, it was
urged that the miners' right fee was a sufficient payment for
the privileges enjoyed by diggers the assertion was most
monstrous, for it could never be contended that 10s, per
yor was anything like an equivalent. The fee paid for
mining was originally 30s, per month, and it had been at
the earnest request and solicutation of the diggers themselves
that this was removed, and the present export duty imposed.
Having obtained this, they now sought to get rid of the
duty, and so be releved from all liability to the State,
leaving only the 10s, a year for the miner's right, which was
a mere registration fee and nothing like an adequate return
for the advantages emigred. The whole amount received
from this duty was only some £30,000, and it was rather too
much for the mining representatives to endeavour to throw
off this very moderate routal. Whilst they paid this, the
squatters were contributing £180,000 annually to the State,
and though these latter held more land than the miners,
they did not injure it, whilst the digger, on the contrary, completely destroyed the land on which
he went. Neither should it be forgotten that originally
2s, 6d, per ounce was the duty imposed on the suggestion
of the diggers; and that now practically this had been
reduced each-laff, for the duty was only had on which
he went. Neither should it be forgotten that on which
he went Neither should it be forgotten that on which
he went Neither should it be forgotten that on which
he went the house to abandon this amount of taxation,
the hou, namber ough at least to show how the defi

fields to now press on this matter in the present state of the country.

Mr. DONNELLY, speaking to the amondment, admitted that in some cases the miner might injure the land to some extent, but he maintained that generally he paid a high price for the use of that which without his labour would be worthless.

Mr. BUCHANAN in reply saids, that no rebukes or reflections of the Attorney-General would intimidate him. The speech of that hon, and learned gouldeman was as lams an effort as it was possible to listen to, and quite consistent with the calibre of the hon, and learned gouldeman. He (Mr. Buchanan) would not be the slave of any Administration. The Government might find him the most relentions of their opponents. (Laughter.) If he saw the best in-

Mr. HART pointed out that this was beyond the scope of the committee, and was a fit subject for inquiry by the Government.

Mr. PIDDINGTON demanded a ballot.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the following members were elected to serve as the committee:—Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Byrnee, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Forster, Mr. Hart, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Parkse, Mr. Peanell, Mr. Piddington, and Dr. Lang.

THE SCOTS CHURCH.

Mr. COWFER moved, "That a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the circumstances connected with the mertgage on the property of the Scots Church. Sydney, in favour of the Collector of internal revenue, and also to consider whether any equitable claims exist for cancelling the said mortgage. That such committee consist of Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Fancett, Mr. Marpherson, Mr. Fiddington, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Sutherland, and the mover." The hon, gentleman explained that the appointment of this committee was necessary to complete the labours of a select committee appointed during a previous session.

Mr. COWFER moved that the evidence taken before the

Mr. BUCHANAN contended that Mr. Garrett knew nothing of Miss Kelly's case, or he wendd know that not a tithe of what would compensate her for the injuries she had sustained was awarded by the House. She was found guilty and inprisoned through the negligence of the Chief Justice in mislaying documents which would have proved her innocence. The less of a few horses or other property was nothing as compared with the personal injuries and moral wrong she had sustained.

Mr. GARRETT drew attention to the fact that the prayer of Miss Kelly's petition was based on the ground that she had suffered pecuniary losses, and he had contended that she had revored no pecuniary losses.

After a few temarks from Mr. MACPHERSON, The resolution was agreed to.

FISHERHES BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the Select Committee's amendments in this bill.

Clause I. "Division of the year into summer and winter months," agreed to without comment.

Clayse 2, "Description of nets."

Mr. WILSON could not see why stake nets should be prehibited altogether, and contended that they should be allowed in sea fishing.

Mr. DRIVER urged that large quantities of fish were destroyed by stalling with stake nots, and that they could scarcely be used in sea fishing.

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Mr. DRIVER the practice of stalling had been the

seme degree, so as to allow the use of stake nets where their use would not be attended with destruction to the small fiv.

Mr. DRIVER the practice of stalling had been the means of greatly reducing the fish in the harbours. The fishermen themselves acknowledged that the practice had largely diminished the supply.

Mr. WILSON If provision was made to lease certain partiens of the shore, so that the leasee might have exclusive fishing, and go to the expense of erecting machinery to press cut the oil, he had no doubt that a successful trade might be carried on along our coast.

The clause was verbally amended at the suggestion of Mr. FARNELL, and agreed to.

Clause 3, "Proper officer to have power to search for illegal nets," was verbally amended and agreed to—the penalty being altered to a maximum of £5.

Clause 4, "Fondity for putting lime into waters," was verbally amended and passed.

Clause 5, "Offenders to be apprehended."

Mr. DARVALL thought the clause went too far, and that it should only deal with oftenders in this case, as in others, by information.

Mr. DRIVER moved that the clause be amended by striking out the words "person so" and inserting the words "police officer."

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause was passed. Clause 6. "Nets used for prawn fishing."

Mr. FARNELL pointed out that there were large quantities of small fish caught by the prawn nets.

After a few words from Mr. DRIVER, the clause was passed.

Clause 7. "Short title" was agreed to.

The preamble was also passed.

On the motion of Mr. DRIVER, the Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill with amendments to the House.

motion was put and carried, and as an order of the day for to-morrow PRIVATE BILL.

morrow.

The House adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock this day.

Boomerang (a.), 700 tons, Captain Chathesa, cross Rockhampton 12th instant. Passengers—Mesora Peters, Larnach, Mulligas and 10 in the steerage: A. S. Co., accusts. Ellen, schooner 9 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bayard Tathra. Passengers—Mrs. M.Null, Mr. W. Stone. Captain.

CLEARANCES.—May 16.

CAWARTA (s.), 600 tons. Captain Paddie, for Meibourne. Passengers—Mrs. Meivols, for Meibourne. Passengers—Mrs. Meivols. Captain Paddie, for Meibourne. Passengers—Mrs. Meivols. Captain Paddie, J. H. Peters, Coisson, White-stone, and 12 in the steerage.

Florence Ivring (s.), 500 tons. Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Everett, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Bulgin, Mrs. Blackmore, Miss Backmore, Miss Mas A. Everett, Nrs. Brodniesk and child, Messrs. H. Blaikle, T. Harden, Macaulay, W. Lambert, Boggis, J. D. Allen, Gilbert, Hoggles, Bulgin, A. Bulgin, Brooks, J. Tait, Gritton, A. W. Jackson, P. Suest, J. C. Deboy, and 16 in the steerage.

J. de Hammert, steering. Lalia Rookh, schooner, 147 tons, Captain Hamilton, for Apia, S. Islands. Fuseringers—Rev. H. Rocher, Mr. Richardson, Maclame Anna, 3 natives of S. S. Islands, and I in the steerage.

Bacame Anna, 5 natives of S. S. Blands, and I'm the steerage.

IMPORTS.—May 16.

Boomerung (a.), from Bockhampton: 6 baies wool, F. Lord; 20 baies wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 baies wool, Australian Joint Mock Bank; 14 baies wool, Farbury, Brothers; 2 hogh-rads tallow, 40 hides, J. France and Co.; 5 hogsheads tallow, 60 hides, 3 hundles skine, W. Dean; 13 hides, order.

Precious, from Adelaide: 220 bags wheat, 1275 bags flour, N. Caston.

Pricious, from Adelaide: 220 bags wheat, 1275 bags flour, N. Caston.

Park Nicholson, from Hongkong: 100 packages quicksliver, 500 cases preserves, 2722 packages as, 80 rolls matting, 24 boxes chairs, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 7 packages, M. Johnson; 34 packages, J. Oeborne: 118 packages tes, 101 cases oil, 495 packages, J. Oeborne: 118 packages tes, 101 cases oil, 495 packages, Order.

puckages, E. Vickery; 100 base four, Barker and Co.; I case, A. Berney; I cases, M. Moss and Co.; I hosphands, I barrels, 10 cases cil. I cask paint, 10 culls yarm, 6 coir funders, 4 packages, H. H. Beauthamp; 1 package, T. Downes; I case, W. and S. Gardiner; 5 cases kerosene, 3 cases draps, Elliott, Brothers; 5 pairs wheels, J. Bayliss; 1 case bottled fruits, I case jams, D. Carroll; 28 cases basen, 8 cases haten, 8 cases cases, 16 cases wines, 50 cases carrillas, W. W. Buckland; 8 cases plants, G. Fox and Co.; I bale, Saddington and Sons; 20 cases colonial wine, W. Payleri, 3 stores, 3 cults rope, I cask, F. Lassetter; 25 cases fruit, M. Rowen; 14 casks butter, L. J. Brothers, C. B. Bond; 6 boses, 3 carroll; 28 colonial wine, W. Payleri, 3 stores, 3 cult rope, I cask, F. Lassetter; 25 cases wine-machines, Vennard and Stephens; 3 packages, C. B. Bond; 6 boses, 3 carroll, 1 store, 1 bodier, I case, Ashdown and Co. Lails Bookh, for 8. S. Islands; 1 box tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 13 cases brandy, 12 casks sugar, 7 bage coffee, 1 pockage (es, 15? jackages provisions, 70 pota, 28 packages incommongery, 44 cases wine, 35 packages (colising, 1 cases books, 23 lengths cedar, Peat and Harcourt; 3 cases wine, 20 cases beer, 35 bags finur, 35 longs sait, 7 barrels here, 12 barrels break, 20 tase casks, 35 packages dropery, C. Newton, Raviels larged (colinger, 2 barrels break, 20 tarrels from; 2 barrels dray, 2 barrels break, 1 case kerosene, 1 key treade, 2 boxes drugs, 2 boxes sould, case frommonery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases frommonery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases frommonery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases frommonery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery, 1 cases formonomery, J. Maggragery, J. Maggragery,

Thides, and sundries.

The Boonerang (a.), left Rockhampton on the 12th instant, at 10 a.m., rounded Cape Captitorn at 6.15 p.m., had light easterly winds to Bouble Island Point, from theme strong a.W. gales, entered dydney Reade at 4 p.m. on the 16th instant, Passed a barque in Reppel Bay, bound to Rockhampton; a schooler at anchor, under Lady Elliot's leland; a schooler, wenty miles east of Lady Elliot's lisland, bound south, and a barque bound north was sighted at noon on the 16th, litops miles N.N.E. of Cape Byreau.

May 16.—Agnes Irving (a), Creer, from Sydney.
May 16.—You Yanga (a), Heselton, from Sydney.
May 15.—Lady Alice, brig. Lockhart, for Auckiand, with 296 tons real.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH SHIPPING. March 1.—Adelaide Baker, from Sydney. March 10.—Dundonald, from Sydney.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES, -KELLEY AND

race will be rowed.

2 hogsheads tailow, 29 hides, 15 cases candy, 21 cases a shellers, 8 harrels barley, J. Fract and Co.

2 hogsheads tailow, 29 hides, 15 cases candy, 21 cases a shellers, 8 harrels barley, J. Fract and Co.

2 bales wood, Farburg Brothers.

3 cases mastard, 5 cases bottled fruits, 5 cases sar lines, J. Co bell and Co.

1 case shellery, W. H. Simpson:

1 case fractures, Smith, Brothers, and Co.

1 case cramatos, Smith, Brothers, and Co.

1 cases fracture, J. Co.

1 cases of the Co.

1 trues silks, Perry, Brothers.

16 kegs tobacco, 20 bales wood, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

1 case colours, 39 kegs paint, T. Edens

16 packages drapery, W. Drynan and Co.

1 case drugs, Elliott, Brothers.

26 hogsheads brand, Brown and Co.

26 hogsheads brand, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.

1 organ, W. F. Gore

2 cases cigars, I case guns, J. Kohn and Co.

1 case option, A. Tange and Co.

2 spyr caches, 2 bales twine, 2 bugsheads holioware, 1 and

2 cases books, C. T. Sandon.

May 15.—Esperanza, from Newcastle,
DEPARTURES.
May 15.—Northam (s.), for Sydney.
May 16.—Hero (s.), for Otago (H.M.S. Falcon, for Sydney. WINDS-AND WEATHER.

MAY 15, 9 A.M.

W. by S. Fine. Bar. 29 707. Ther, 52 3. Fine. Bar. 27-699. Ther. 52-2. Fine. E. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS. TIME. | WINDS. | 5.30 a.m.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
Latitude 32° 31° 41° Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (Sal. 10° 1° 10° 1° 186; Bright above the
Tan Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays sceepted) at h. p.m.
Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.
MEXIGRIGATICAL OBSERVATIONS. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. METEOGROIOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32 Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in h.s. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in nalles per hour. Rain fall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawie Foint. (Humidity, 0 to 100.

Dawes Point.

Scales of Humidity, 0 to 100.

Scales of Cloudy sky, 0 to 10.

Ozone, 0 to 10.

MAY 15TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING. | Max | 16TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING. | Temperature | Hundred | Hun

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MAY 16TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING. At 9 a.m. Wand Port of the property of the pro 29.707 52\*3 67 W. by S. 1 00 0 65 8 45\*1 29.922 42\*0 45 S.W. 900 8 799 36,0 29.903 45\*6 63 W. 400 5 30\*9 29.905 49\*7 82 W. by S. 400 5 36\*4 GROBER R. SHALLEY, GOT

7 | WHENERDAY. | 6 51 | 5 0 | 12 6 | 0 30 Moon .-- New, 25d. 8h. 54m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Berald.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday—
In reply to Mr. Forlower, Mr. Arnold said that plans and specifications had been prepared for a snagbeat to clear the River Darling, that the river had not yet fallen low enough to enable the preliminary surveys to be completed, but that when those surveys were completed due attention should be given to the subject; that he was not aware that there had been any negotiation with the Government of Victoria inviting its co-operation in the object.

In reply to Mr. Turks, Mr. Smarr said that the regulations as to steam boats navigating Port Jacksen were frequently disregarded by the persons in charge, and that instructions had been given as to remedying the evil.

In reply to Mr. Forstre, Mr. Cowpen read the instructions given to Police Magistrates as to attendance upon other benches which applied to the Police Magistrate of Port Macquarie, and that no other than police duties were imposed upon that functionary.

In reply to Mr. HART, Mr. Aixold said that instructions had been given to the Colonial Architect to prepare a plan and estimate to abate the nuisance arising from the imperfect drainage of the Lunsia Asylum, Parramatta, but that the evil complained of was contributed to from other sources.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Dis Salis against the postage upon newspapers; by Mr. Pindisoro from residents of St. Leonards against any alteration of the Municipality; and by Mr. Distruce from the benefits of the Superannuation of town and country districts in one municipality; and by Mr. Distruce from the benefits of the Superannuation Act, praying for an alteration of the law to meet their case.

The following motions were agreed to:—By Mr. Byens, for the printing of a petition presented by him on the 10th May, from William Goodea, of Parramatta; by Mr. Terray, for a return of all papers and correspondence relating to the Colerwa Rus, having reference to a dispute between Messra, Bloomfield and others and one Colwell, a free selector; by Mr. Dauver, f

of Drainage was ordered to paper.

The Military Contribution Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee.

Mr. Shart moved the second reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, and briefly explained its leading provisions, showing that they were framed in strict analogy to the provisions of the principal Ragi. A Acts now is force.

Act, it was clearly undestrable to exempt descendants.

Mr. Buchanan advocated a large scheme of direct taxation as preferable to the puddling scheme now proposed.

Dr. Land urged an income and property tax: and Mr. Faught considered that the proper mode of suplementing revenue was by means of the Custom-house.

The bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee.

Clause 1 was postponed.

Clause 2 to 6 were agreed to, with some unimportant amendments.

ant amendments.

In Clause 7, Mr. Forster objected to the stringency of the penalty proposed by the bill for omissions to stamp deeds, and moved that this portion of the clause be omitted. The motion gave rise to a very lengthy debate, and it was ultimately carried on a division of

be omitted. The motion gave rise to a very lengthy debate, and it was ultimately carried on a division of 27 to 13.

Mr. Skart said that, in consequence of the decision at which the committee had arrived upon a very important clause of the bill, it would be necessary for him to take time to consider what course he should take, and he therefore moved that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow (this day). Leave was given for the committee to sit accordingly.

Mr. Bucharan moved a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of his Honor the Chief Justice in admitting to bail Edward Lotze, convicted of fraudulent insolvency.

The motion, not being seconded, could not be put.

Mr. Bucharan moved that, in the opinion of this House, the export duty on gold is an unjust and impolitic impost, and ought to be repealed forthwith.

Mr. Donnelly supported the repeal of the duty.

Mr. Wilson said, that he had always advocated the repeal of the duty, and that if the motion were pressed he should be compelled to support it, but, at the same time, he considered that the motion was inopportune, and he recommended its withdrawal.

Mr. Curmings supported the repeal of the duty.

Mr. Darvall opposed the motion on similar grounds.

Mr. Parkers was not unfavourable to the repeal of the duty, but he considered the motion.

Upon a division of 38 to 7, it was determined that the question should not be put.

Upon the motion of Dr. Lavo, a select committee was appointed to take into 'consideration the petition' the petition of the day and a select committee was appointed to take into 'consideration the petition' the petition of the day and the interesting that the question should not be put.

Upon the motion of Dr. Lano, a select committee was appointed to take into 'consideration the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Sydney with refer-ence to the adjustment of the question as to the sewer-

or the Mayor and Corporation of Sydney with reference to the adjustment of the question as to the sewerage of the city, and on the demand of Mr. Pridikovov the committee was chosen by ballot.

Upon the motion of Mr. Coweria, a select committee was appointed to continue an inquiry entered upon in 1863, as to the circumstances connected with the mortgage on the Scots Church, Sydney.

The resolution of the committee of the whole House, on the subject of the case of Miss Isabella Mary Kelly, recommending a grant of compensation to that lady of £1000, was received, and after a short discussion was adopted.

The Fisheries' Protection Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

Rogers' Settlement Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee.

The House adjourned at half-past 12.

Wr. have carefully re-examined an article which

WE have carefully re-examined an article which

appeared in our journal on the 1st of this month on a subject of considerable importance, sug-gested by the remarks of Mr. Justice Wise in reference to the letter of the COLONIAL SECRETARY submitting that of the Roman Catholic priest on the trial of BURKE at Bathurst. The article has called forth adverse criticism in divers quarters. It is not our intention to enter into quarters. It is not our intention to enter into any controversy. Having stated our opinion, others are of course entitled to judge of its soundness, and each will pronounce after the manner of his own seet, party, or predilections. We do not see anything in the article which upon reconsideration we are disposed to retract. We maintain that it is not proper for the Government to communicate to a Judge private letters addressed in view of mitigating sentences. letters addressed in view of mitigating sentences. letters addressed in view of mitigating sentences, whether they come from a minister of religion or from any other citizen. The sole business of the Court is to ascertain the crime and to award the punishment according to the rules of justice. To induce a Judge to be lenient on account of any negotiations preceding a trial, would be to revive one of the practices most complained of in tyrannical times, when the independence of the Judges was often assailed by letters from the Court to persons in power. Some of the most remarkable facts in English history have reference to the intrepid resistance of Judges when the forfeiture of their office was within the

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relations of unalterable unalterable possible to always re the other truth, of of bigotry our reader and left sion that reasons the whole tice and often to curselves the practicustence responsible sible abut any Gove dogmas a bundreds allowed it of the curious cationally to these et tion of the duties of efforts had a control of the curious cations.

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The condition of the colony has been lately full of disaster, and the distraction of the public mind has been so great as to cause a temporary oblivion of many principles which it is most desirable to cherish. Our motive, therefore, for referring to the case is not in view of the past so much as to prevent any repetition of so

perious a mistake.

But the offence we have given to extreme parties on both sides seems to be that we have recognised a fact which the law does not recognise, namely, that Roman Catholic clergymen receive in the performance of their office a knowledge of events the concealment of which would be criminal in any other class of office a knowledge of events the concealment of which would be criminal in any other class of citizens. Surely we are not expected to discuss in a commercial paper whether confession is a thing to be approved or tolerated. Every man knows as a matter of fact that there are in Europe some two or three hundred thousand priests whose oath to their ecclesiastical superiors binds them to retain every secret so entrusted to them, and that any stempt to exact from them a disclosure would be utterly in vain. We presume that there is no sane statesman in Europe who would think of trying the question. There are some things, whether generally approved of or not, in which society must acquiesce, and, however questionable, some inconsistencies which they must allow. There is certainly no Roman Catholic priest in Europe who, having confided to him by a person in the confessional the secrets of his past crime, would impart his knowledge to the officers of justice. When it is said that a similar claim may be put in by all ministers of religion, we can only answer as before, that as a matter of fact no such claim is made. The reason why one denomination should be indulged in a privilege not claimed by or conceded to another may be variously appreciated; but the fact is so. one denomination should be indulged in a privilege not claimed by or conceded to another may be variously appreciated; but the fact is so, that the Protestant clergy would not generally accept of a confidence which should bind them to know as ministers of religion that which they ought not as members of society to conceal. It is not the business of the Herald to enter the philography of religious resistance in the philography of religious resistance.

into the philosophy of religious opinions, but to deal with facts as they are, and we may appeal to any sober man if what we have stated is not to any sober man if what we have stated is not true? Then in deciding practical questions these points must be taken into account. In the case of a Roman Catholic priest a concealment of crime is not practically admitted as a prima facie evidence of connivance. In the case of a Protestant, by his own religious profession it would be so. To equalise by force the responsibilities of both these classes of maissters would initiate an intolerable strife, and whoever is prepared for it, we certainly are not. We believe that whether considered on the whole the confessional is favourable to virtue or to vice—to crime or to obedience to the law—it to vice—to crime or to obedience to the law—it is an institution of ages, and it will last as long

is an institution of ages, and it will last as long as the system continues on which it is raised and by which it is sustained.

With reference to the question of surrender in lope of mitigation, the Government itself, if following the European practice, has a right to view the measure of punishment as a matter of general policy. No man can say, in looking at the penaltics of crime, that they are distributed upon moral grounds alone. This, however, is so entirely a matter of ministerial responsibility that it ought not to be devolved upon any but the constitutional advisers apon any but the constitutional advisers of the Crown. Reference should be made to a Judge, except in open Court, only after sentence passed, and upon an application for mercy made to the Executive he is asked his

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elations of colonial life, as they are based upon malterable facts, and softening as far as possible the difficulties which surround it, is possible the difficulties which surround it, is always regarded as trimming to one party or the other—as betraying the cause of truth, or yielding to the infatuation of bigotry. We have occasionally presented to our readers, side by side, conflicting criticisms, and left them to work out the conclusion that what is condemned for opposite reasons by hostile parties may upon reasons by hostile parties may upon the whole be an approximation to justice and truth. But it is not worth while often to take this course. We therefore limit ounelves to the assertion that in recognising in the practical government of the country the existence of ecclesiastical systems we are not responsible for their avistence of ecclesiastical ensence of ecclesiastical systems we are not responsible for their existence or for their possible abuses, and that we cannot recommend any Government to enter a crusade against dogmas and practices which are accepted by handreds of millions, and which have been allowed by all Governments, either avowedly or by consistence for several generations. Ocor by connivance, for several generations. Oc-casionally, indeed, a Court has claimed to apply casonally, indeed, a Court has claimed to apply to these exceptional cases a rigorous interpretation of the law, and to enforce the common duties of citizenship, but the success of such efforts has not encouraged imitation.

The capture of Gilbert so soon after that of Hill, and the capture of both so soon after the passing of the Felons' Apprehension Act, naturally suggests the idea that there may be some connection between the events. Mere sequence does not necessarily imply a connection of cause and effect. It is not every case of post hoc that is also a case of proster hoc.

Post hoc that is also a case of propter hoc.

It would be satisfactory, however, to ascertain whether the new Act has in any respect been the cause of so marked and rapid a success in the suppression of hardward for if the the suppression of bushranging, for it the stepsession of bushranging, for it the stents can be shown to stand related together, a very marked justification will be afforded for passing the bill, and even those who opposed the session will satisfact the standard of the are will rejoice at its success.

The outlawry part of the Act clearly has not assisted the capture, though it may have operated on the minds of the bushrangers to make them feel their increasing insecurity, and may have affected the minds of others who were tempted to join their gang openly. This part of the law would doubtless have operated if there had been any such delay in the capture of the men as would have given scope for it. As it was, HALL was taken before the actual declaration of outlawry was made by the Chirp declaration of outlawry was made by the CHIEF JUSTICE, and GILBERT almost as soon as it was JUSTICE, and GILBERT almost as soon as it was made. They were both taken by the police, and under circumstances that justified their being shot under the ordinary provisions of the law. Hall was challenged more than once before he was shot, and was fired at after being fully identified, when well armed, and in the act of making his escape. GILBERT was shot when fully armed, when trying to make his escape, and after having fired on the constables and wounded one. Nothing was done in either of these two cases which could not have been done just the same without the Act.

But there seems strong reason to believe that

been done just the same without the Act.

But there seems strong reason to believe that the part of the Act which relates to harbourers has already been very effective. This Act has been printed in full, not only in our journal, but in many of the country journals. It has been read anxiously in slab huts and weatherboard cottages beneath the roofs of which bushrangers have often found shelter. The owners of these properties have come to see that the Parliament was earnest in its determination to put down this great scandal—that it was a dangerous game for them to play any longer to give secret assistance to the outlawed murderers—that this active sympathy might involve them in the loss of all their property and an imprisonment for

of all their property and an imprisonment for fifteen years.

It was urged in the Assembly that so severe a threat would have the effect of sending those who knew they were compromised to take to the bush themselves, and that men would dare the worst rather than expose themselves to the risk of such a punishment. But this has not proved to be the case. None, as yet, have been driven by the Act to desperate courses, while, on the other hand, active assistance to the gang has diminished, and the police courses, while, on the other hand, active assistance to the gang has diminished, and the police have found what they wanted, local information. This difference has made all the difference between a bootless chase and a prompt capture. How often and how vainly have the police tried before the Act to run the bushrangers down to cover. How quickly it has been done since the Act was passed. It is impossible not to see that there has been a difference in the way of their getting information.

DUNN is still at large, and may possibly succeed for some time in cluding the search of the police. But as long as he keeps in hiding he is, at any rate, out of the way of mischief, and it will be extremely dangerous for him to shew himself. He is alone now, and is hardly likely to become the nucleus of another gang. The charm of bushranging is broken. The leaders are all captured or killed, and there is no organized party abroad now but that of the so-called Captain abroad now but that of the so-called Captain THUNDERBOLT in the North. Even that party THUNDERBOLT in the North. Even that party has been thinned by the capture of THOMPSON, and there are some grounds for hoping that the leader and the rest of his followers will not much longer be at large. They are not in a very populous part, and will not be able to get much local assistance. Without that, they cannot subsist and hold together long.

cannot subsist and hold together long.

When they are disposed of, as it is to be hoped they soon will be, the chief cause of anxiety will be the prevention of bushranging in future. That which has been may be again. It will be premature to rejoice over the clearing out of the existing race of highway robbers if others are ready to take their places. It is too much to hope that we have exhausted all the present possibilities of evil development in this line, and have thrown off the diseases of our social system as a strong young man throws off social system as a strong young man throws off a fever, and finds his body the purer afterwards for the process. What has been done hitherto has been mainly to deal with symptoms, we have not gone to the root of the disease. The

mercy made to the Executive he is asked his opinion, and he then gives his view of the time and of the proposed mitigation. This ought commonly to terminate all discussion upon the subject. To depart from the advice of the Judge is to import a very dangerous element into the penal system of the country; but though dangerous, it is not absolutely inadmissible—unless, indeed, we abandon the known practice of European Governments, wherein the administration of punishment is regulated by a broad and often complex view of the interests of society.

On such questions, however, we always enter with reluctance. In this community there is an under-current of animosity which utterly disqualifies a large proportion to look at any such questions in any other than a doctrinal or ecclesiastical point of view. The ideas they have adopted upon all questions are entirely governed by their notions of the truth or error of religions systems. A journal looking at the relations of colonial life, as they are based upon unalterable facts, and softening as far as who were tried for the offence, left its impression and produced its fruits. We may reasonably hope that no such provocation to wild license will occur again. Many who patronised that riot have since seen reason to be ashamed of the part they took. The consequences have shown themselves too plainly to be mistaken, and too unpleasantly for their repetition to be desired. The Chinese, too, by their patient and useful industry, have done much to dissipate prejudice, if not to conciliate esteem. Public opinion, even among the excitable classes, would not now justify a roll-up against the Chinese. There is, perhaps, a stronger feeling now than there was before in favour of the supremacy of the law, and so far the lesson has been a salutary one. who were tried for the offence, left salutary one.

The Felons' Apprehension Act, too, has shown that the general public is resolved to reestablish order and security, even at the risk of temporarily impairing the liberty of the subject. The evil of bushranging was endured for a long time—too long a time. But the Government was empowered at length to deal more sharply both with it and with the influences that sustained it; and this vigorous reassertion of authority has done—and will do—something to restore the damaged prestige of the law. All the chief bushrangers have now come to grief, and those who feel disposed to emulate their evil exploits may lay to heart the lesson that, if they find some sympathisers, the law will make the expression of that sympathy intensely perilous, and that the whole force of the sounder portion of society will be sooner or later concentrated against them to bring them to justice. The Felons' Apprehension Act, too, has shown

CORONER's INQUESTS.—The City Coroner held two in-quests yesterday. The first had reference to the death of a married woman mamed Catherine Heany, who was taken ill suddenly yesterday morning, and died before a doctor could stiend. The jury found that death was the result of natural cassas.—The second inquest concerned the death of a child named Thomas O'Hare, the son of a labourer of that name living at the Globe. Deceased died from enhaustion, on Saturday last,

The shade of the court, abstracted by the court of the co

# WISLEYAN CHURCH, St. LHOMANDO.—On Monday | TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES. |

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

At the Quarter Sessions to-day James Callaghan, for robbery, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour. John Madden, for dray robbery, to three years' hard labour. The rumour of the capture of Dunn is unfounded.

COAL IMPORTED INTO NEWCASTLE.—Paradoxical as it may appear, another cargo of coal from the Southern mines has been imported into Newcastle. The barque Anita (a vessel hailing, as we are informed, from Hongtong), has been chartered to carry coals to Shamphai, the charteren undertaking to put her cargo on board where she now like in the port of Newcastle, and hence the anomaly. The steamer Ceric has already made two trips with coal from the Southern mines, which has been transhipped on arrival here into the Anita.—Twiegraph, of Saturday.

# LATER AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

[FROM OUR MELBOURNE CORRESPONDENT.]

AMBRICA. The Bombay Gasette gives dates to 5th April.

Information had been received of Johnson having defeated Sherman near Henanville, and of Sherman afterwards rallying and being intrenched in Johnson's

Hardie is said to have defeated the Pederals. The Confederates had evacuated Mobile.

Sherman is reported to be concentrating large forces at Knoxville for an advance in Virginia.

at Knoxville for an advance in Virginia.

Near Leechburg an engagement took place between Johnson and Sherman, on 24th February, on Salisbury Plain. Sherman divided his army into two columns-marching on Salisbury and Raleigh. Johnson attacked him first, when Sherman united the columns and repelled the attack. Johnson then crossed the Yodkin, effected a juuction with his main force, and awaited Sherman crossing the river. Johnson's forces are larger than Sherman's.

"La Somnambula," including all the choruses, solos, and concerted music. The beautiful cavatina "Sounds so joyfal," was sung by a young lady, who made her first appearance on that occasion; her singing created a favourable impression, and she promises to be a successful pupil of the society. The chorus "Switzer Land" went extremely well. The scena "Dearest Companiona" was admirably sung by a young lady well known in connection with the Orphonist Society; she gave spropriste expression to the acquisite air, and introduced some beautiful variations in the quick movement. The bass cavatina, "As I view," was given with much anhuation, the full-toned voice resounding through the hall. The duett, "Take new this ring, love," was sung with much taste and feeling, and elicited great applause. Madame Jaffa then played a pianoforte solo from Mendelsschn; her execution was admirable, and an encore being called for, she played Paners "Cacacade." The first part of the concert concluded with the "Rasaplan," by Rille, a chorus for male voices; it was given with remarkable correctness and precision; the effect of the alternate beating of the drums by the tenor and the bass voices, accompanied by the trumpets and drums, was extremely fine. The second part commenced with an instrumental trio—first and second violin and violonello—by Mr. Callen and two gentlemen amateurs—a very fair specimen of the good instrumental music introduced by the society. "The waves were dancing lightly"—a very smoothly without any accompaniment, whilst several other miscellaneous pieces were intraduced, and the concert concluded with two National anthems, both of which were very spiritedly sung, with full orchestral accompaniments. The excellent manner in which the whole of the music was rendered in highly creditable to Mr. D. Callen, the director and conductor of the society. Mr. J. J. Ryall accompanied with great precision, and was especially useful in the operatic music. We should not omit to notice the pleasing effect produced by the decorations of

groups of statuary, or the completeness of the arrangements made by the officers of the society for the convenience of the visitors.

CAPTAIN THUNDERHOLT'S GANG.—Saturday's Tommorth Examiner says:—The police have not yet successed in capturing any moy of Thunderbolt's gaing, but they have traced them as far as the Narran, and are still in pursuit. They have been in communication with the Queensland police, and it is to be hoped that their joint efforts may be successful. It appears that Thompson, who was shot and captured by the police, is not the same as the lad of that name who was about Terriaro. He has been brought into Tamworth and sidely lodged in the gasl.

THE NEW ENGLAND BLACKS.—We learn from the Armidele Espress of the 13th instant that the blacks have been troublesome at Mr. Mark's station, Emu Creek, in the Walche district. It appears that during one night lately a slab was removed from the store and a quantity of goods stolen. It was evident that the robbery had been committed by blacks, of whom a large number were in the vicinity, and subsequently they assumed a threatening appearance. On senior sergeant Du Vernet receiving the intelligence, he went out from Walcha. The property could not be found, but to prevent further depredations the sergeant put the blacks over the Palla, and it is understood that the police have a sharp eye upon their future movements.

ABSTRACT OF SALMS BY AUCTION TRIS BAY.

MR. 5. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 e'clock, Moreas, Carlos, Druys, Buggies, Waggons, &c.

MR. 5. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 e'clock, Moreas, Carlos, Druys, Buggies, Waggons, &c.

MR. 5. Druys, Buggies, Waggons, &c.

MR. 6. Druys, Buggies, Waggons, &c.

MR. 6. Marcas, at 11 e'clock, Fut Cattle.

MR. 6. MESSER, L. E. THRIMELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 e'clock, Climen's Stores, Groceries, Provisions; at Moon's Wharf, Millier's Point, at 3 e'clock, Boards, Moulding, Skirtings, Architraves, Doors, Sashes, Turnery, Oregun Timber.

MR. C. TRAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 e'clock, Plannels, Twocks, Marchitraves, Doors, Sashes, Turnery, Oregun Timber, Woolpacks, White Lead, Paints, Multz Metal and Nalis, Was Woolpacks, White Lead, Paints, Multz Metal and Nalis, Was Woolpacks, Miller Lead, Paints, Multz Metal and Nalis, Was Woolpacks, Miller Lead, Paints, Multz Metal and Nalis, Was Woolpacks, Miller Lead, Paints, Multz Metal and Nalis, Was Woolpacks, Miller March Millery, Marchite Millery, Marchite Millery, Marchite Millery, Marchite Millery, Marchite Millery, Messer, Jenny Cuttery, Brashware, Stationery, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At Leigh's Bond, Phillip-street, at half-past is

ME.Sono.

o'clock, Ironmongery, Holloware,
tionery, &c.

MR. W. DEAR.—At Leigh's Bond, Phillip-street, et haif-past 18
MR. W. DEAR.—At Leigh's Bond, Phillip-street, et haif-past 18

Neurohead Tobacco; at his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, o'clock, Negrohead Tobacco; at his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes. MESSRS, NEWELL AND WALLIS.—At their Depot, at 2 o'clock, Fruits. MESSRS, A MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, &c.

reaching on the bloomy and hategol, all colores are three to the state k. Johnson then crossed the York, offected a juection with the min force, and swated Bherman crossing the circu. Johnson the crossed the York of the property of the first of the property of the prope

It is with this state of things we have to deal; our gold-fields have proved of too much value to the entire community to be either neglected or ignored. Gold mining is only second to the production of wool, insomuch as the former is more precarious and fluoruating in its results; it has hitherto employed a larger number of people than the latter. By the census of 1861 it spears that while but four per cent. of the population are employed in pastoral pursuits, over six per cent. are employed in mining. Again, we find that the yield of our various gold-fields, between the 1st January, 1858, and the 31st December, 1862, amounted to 1,891,795 ounces of gold, which, at £3 15s. per ounce, is worth £7,094,231, nearly eight millions, while the value of the wool experted within the same period was £8,355,116.

But however important the prosperity of the mining interest may be to this colony, it should be self-supporting, and those who make gold-mining their occupation should equally contribute to the discovery of new fields. The daty upon gold is a mere commutation of a royalty due to the consolidated revenue, and the sum derived from the issue of miners' rights and business licenses is hardly sufficient to defray the cost of the management of the various gold district. I would, therefore, suggest that the sum to be charged for miners' rights and business licenses be doubled, and that one half of the money so collected in each gold district be appropriated to prospecting purposes within that district, any surplus to be applied to the construction of squeducis where necessary for the public benefit upon a gold-field. This would compel the Chinase to contribute their quota towards the discovery of new gold-field and other public objects, of which they would uttimated be found objecting to such an arrangement.

OHNOME.

Dn. F. Mueller.—The learned Government Botanish of Victoria, who has been labouring so assiduously to organise an expedition in search of the unfortunate Leichhardt, is receiving considerable encouragement from the Ladies Committee in Melbournes, who are using their influence with the Victorian Government to obtain a pecuniary grant in aid of the contemplated undertaking. The Doctor, who is always exerting himself for the good of these colonies, has recently published the substance of a lecture delivered by him in the Town-hall. Sandhurst, on the "Rust in Coreals." Although Dr. Mueller does not pretend to promulgate anything new on the subject, yet he has collected together many interesting facts with a view of clucidating the difficulty, and suggesting some practical hints for agriculturists. The friends of the Doctor will be pleased to hear that his Royal Highness he Sovereign Dute of Gotha (brother of the late Prince Albert) has lately canferred on him the honour of knighthood, as an acknowledgment of the distinguished ability and untiring seal which have characterised his numerous scientific labours.

In the lower house of the Austrian Reicherath, the finance committee has proposed that the deficit in the budget of 1866 should not be allowed to exceed 25 millions of florins. Five ministers who were present declared that they had no authority to express the views of the Government on such a resolution, and that they must first refer the matter to the Council of

Department of Public Works.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 16th May, 1866.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.

Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAIRTRA, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Tenders can be received at this Office.
Great Western Rallway: Laying and Ballasting Permanent Way —River Nepsun to Blackheath. Telegraph Stores and Materials Tis Bods, and fitting up Steam Crane, Newcastle. Alteration, &c., to Water Police Station, Goat Island. Advertising in Railway Carriages and at Stations.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd May.
Great Southern Railway: Laying and Ballasting Permanent Way —Picton to the Pitzroy Iron Mines. Breetion of Cottage on Darling's Cause- way, aber Mount Victoria, on the Great Western Railway. Great Western Road: Contracts, Nos. 3, 7, and 8—55, lat district. Great Southern Road: 1st district, con- bract No. 2—56.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th May.

W. H. ARNOLD.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th April, 1865.

Parish Road, from Kahibah towards Newcastle,
mentioned in the Government Gazette of the 22nd
September, 1863, (No. 182.) has been formally marked and
spaned by the proper officer, and that the same is now open
for public use.

W. M. ARNOLD

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Outland, £600,000.
With authorised liability of Shareholders.
Established 1826.
Incorporated by Ast of Parliament, 1857.
Office, 131, Piti-street, Sydney.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES
Efficied at lowest current rate of premisine, particulars of
which can be obtained at the office.
Marine Policies to Great British granted in triplicate, and
made payable in London if required.
EENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

A USTRALASIAN PIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

A USTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, 2500,000. Reserve Fund, 270,000.
Head Office, Collins-steeck, Melbourne.
Fire and marine risks insured at lowest current rates.
Fire losses payable in Sydney. Marine losses in Sydney,
Melbourne, or London.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA. (Limited). Capital, £500,000. ADVANCES made on Panteral Securities, Freshold Estates, &c. Sellettors:

Quemaland.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANGE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Directors:
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Frederick H. Dangar, Eq.,
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Richard Jones, Eq.,
Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
The Hon. William Walker, Esq., M.L.C.
AUSIVERS.

AUDITORS:
wster, Esq. | William Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.

Jehn Brewster, Lan.

MARINE SURVE.

Captain James Malcolm.

SECRETARY

Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON ... Messrs. Atkins and Co.

"ADELAIDE ... Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.

"AUGELAND ... Mr. Thomas H. Mabin

"BRISBANE ... Messrs. Molison, Black, and Smith.

"Chentreuben ... Brownel and Co.

"DUNEDIN ... Cargill and Co.

"UGBART TOWN ... Justin, Browne, av. Co.

"Chastle M'Arthur.

"Chastle M'Arthur.

"The Chastle M'Arthur.

"The Jair LAUNCESTON ... Mr. Charle M'Arthur.
MELBOURNE ... Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.
NELSON ..... Math. Edwards and Co.
ROCK HAMPTON ... Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.

conton.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the sature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods stewed on deck are not covered by the Company's solicies unless specifically named.

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

THE BURDPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIVE ASSURANCE AND PIDELITY GUARANTEE. Fire Insurance at current rates.

Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest hat can be adopted with safety to the assured and the relationship.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary. Hunter-street, Sydney.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY...A BRANCE of the Bank has been meable, but as WENTWORTH, Durling River, for the remactic of all neural benking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Bydney 23. 4 November, 1864.

COMMERCI. 4L BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is herely notified that a Branch of this institution has 1 ven OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of . Il usual basking business, under the conduct of Mr. James L. Conse.

Bydney, February 13th.

A UCTIONEERS NOTICE — M. McAW and ANOTHER, Produce Brokers, hold WREKLY AUCTION SALES of every description of F A R M P R O D U C E, On THURSDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY, QUEENSLAND.

—The undersigned, having large and commodious premises immediately adjacent to the Queen's Wharf, is prepared to transact all business connected with stations, as well as receiving and forwarding goods, produce, &co. upon the most favourable terms. Reference—Mesers. J. T. Armitare and Co. Sydner.

and 22s each.

Also his Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever offered to the public. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in lozes, is 14d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each. Sold wholesale by the proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorsetahire; by the London houses, and retail by all respectable medicine vendors in the colonies.

R ECOMMENDED by the MEDICAL PROFES-SION.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES, a remedy for Indigestion, Bile, Flatulence, Fetor of Breath, and all dis-orders of the Stomach, &c. Prepared and sold in packets, 1s. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

C. FINCH, chemiat, 84, King-street.

TO INVALIDS.—DAVENPORT STONIC SYRUP.
—This syrup is a compound containing various elements requisite for a healthy unstenance of the body, and is found particularly serviceable in cases of debility arising from residence in warm climates, long sickness, or excessive fatigues. Strumous disease or serofula is rapidly abduced by its influence. In all cases of debility, emaciation, indigestion, loss of appetite, lowness of debility, emaciation, indigestion, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and leasitude, it is appedily efficacious. By the continuance of its administration for a few weeks, the most deteriorated constitution may be wholly restored to health.

Frepared by John T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London, from a precription of Dr. J. Collis Browne's; and sold wholesale by his agents in Sydney, Messra. WORMS and CO., and retail by all chemists.

3. Because they are all most agreeable to the taste, pleasant to the eye, and may be taken without the loss danger as well by children as by seluls.

4. Because they are altogether different from those remedies, English, French, and American, prepared by manufacturers equally unacquainted with medicine and pharmaceuties, never having made either of them the object of scientific study.

5. Because these medicines are each of them specially intended only for a limited category of diseases arising from similar causes, and are not offered as a universal penaces for all the ills that fiesh is heir to.

We therefore think we shall render great service to the public by briefly enumerating the principal medicines prepared by Measers Grimanult and Co.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—For centuries past physicisms and chemists have been exerting sheir ingenuity to find a specific for diseases of the lungs, but till quite recently all their efforts have been fruities. Recent discoveries, however, submitted to the Paris Academy of Medicine, and the most satisfactory experiments made in the hospitals especially devoted to consumption, in Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna, have proved that this terrible scourge finds a powerful specific in the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, if taken before the disease has reached it last stage. Coughs, colds, catarba, broughtin, influenza, hooping cough, are immediately relieved by this syrup, as are also persons suffering from sathma.

FILLS AGAINST DISEASES OF THE SKIN, by

rehered by time syrup, as are as them.

FILLS AGAINST DISEASES OF THE SKIN, by Frofessor Carsenave, head physician of the hospital St., Louis, Paris, employed with invariable success against herpetic affections, pimples, irritation, lichen eczena, ache, redness, and efflorescence of the skin. This medicines embodies the experience of thirty years of Professor Carenave's extensive practice. Their use is in no case attended with danger.

PROFESSOR CAZENAVE'S PURGATIVE PILLS,
They PROFESSOR CAZENAYE'S PURGATIVE PILLS, composed of exclusively vegetable substances. They may be taken on any occasion when urgency is necessary, and they are entirely exempt from the inconveniences attending the blue pill, which contains mercury. They eperate genity, without pain or colic, and give prompt relief in billious attacks and affections of the liver and hidneys. They may be taken, with benefit, whenever the tongue is white or foul, the breath fetid, and a distant for food is experienced.

MATICO INJECTION and CAPSULES.—These two preparations, which constitute the newset and most remark.

MATICO INJECTION and CAPSULES.—These two preparations, which constitute the newast and most remarkable remody for cortagious diseases in either sex, are composed exclusively of vegetable substances, without the nightest addition of mercury. Their action in all contagious affections is far more prompt and effective than that of any other medicion hithertor recommended. The Matico Capsules never fixing the stomach or the bowels, like those of copids and cubels. The Injection has no tondency to produce strictures, like those of a metallic base.

All the above medicines are sold in bottles bearing the signature of Grimault and Co. round the neck, and may be obtained of every druggist in town and country, and of the sole agents for New South Wales and Queensland, Mosser, J. and E. ROW, wholesale druggists, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, after one trial, will convince the most sceptical that they give case more speedily than any other drug in all affections of the throat and chast. In diphtheria, are threat, croup, hoursensa, and morulag cough they are almost specific. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

DR. L. L. SMITH.—The public have thirteen years' guarantee of the confidence and reticence which can be reposed in Dr. L. L. Smith.

The public have also thirteen years' guarantee as to his skill in the treatment of those diseases to which he has deviced his attention, irrespective of his great practical experience in London with the late Dr. Culvarvell.

Dr. L. L. Smith's correspondence by letter has new been established over ten years, and has to a considerable extensistable over ten years, and persons resting in the neighbouring colonies coming personally is Melbourne to consult him.

Dr. L. L. Smith's consultation fee, by letter, £1.

Dr. L. L. Smith, 192, Bourke-street Bast, Melbourse.

Private residence, 6, Royal-terrace, Nicholson-street, Fingrey.

The following works by Dr. L. L. Smith substitute has been been been because of the property of the consultation of the private residence.

E X P O S I T I O OF AUTUMN and WINTER NOVELTIES,
DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-st

A beautiful COLLECTION of AUTUMN SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, POPLINS, &c., for PROMENADE, DINNER, and BALL COSTUME
A choice SELECTION of seasonable MANTLES, in VELVET, GLACE, DUCAPE, RIPPLE CLOTH, and other new and fashionable materials
The Paristan walking jacket, in every new material and velvet

velvet
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Waterproof mantice, in grey and brewn
Mourning mantice
Great novelties in shawls
India, French, Paisley, and Norwich cashmere and fancy
shawls.

shawls.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT
is supplied with all the most fashionable NOVELTIES,
comprising an extensive variety of NEW PATTERNS, of
overy description and material, suitable for AUTUMN
FRENCH MERINOGES and ALL-WOOL TARTANS
LACE GOODS, of every descriptions
SEWN MUSLIN GOODS, quite new
NEW AUTUMN RIBBOMS and BELT RIBBONS
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
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Three casee LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STAYS
HOUSEHOLD LINEN SHEETINGS; CALICOES,
of the very best manufacture
SWISS and LACE CURTAINS
DRESS TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS
Every article in HABERDASHERY
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GENERAL MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have much pleasure to announce that they have rece and opened their first shipment of the above, all bought AT REDUCED PRICES,

prices, all of which will be LOWER THAN FOR MONTHS PAST.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE also announce the opining of the whole of their importations just to hand by the following ships:—

RED RIDING HOOD,

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by which every department in their establishment has received an additional sacortment of new goods, and enables them to offer to indice and gentlemen the most complete as well as the largest stock of

well as the largest stock of FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON, HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY DRAPERY.

VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY, 209 and 271, Pitt-street. 269 and 271, Piti-street.

W D R E S G O O D S.—

Brown Checked MOHAIRS,
wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.

Humboldt Check MOHAIRS,
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wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.

Green Check MOHAIRS,
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Green Check MOHAIRS,
wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.

Black Check MOHAIRS,
wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.

DEPARTMENT .-

C A E P E T D B P A E
Our Importations for this season co
4 and 5 finame Brussels Carpets
Patent Wove Tapestry Carpets
2 and 3 ply Kidderminster Carpets
Patent Victoris Pelis
All Wool Dutch Carpets
Brussels and Tapestry Stair Carpet

F L O O R C L O T M S.
E X JASO N,
Just Landed,
4 CASES FLOOR CLOTHS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, GEORGE-STREET,
Next door to the Post Office.

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GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
300, George-sizest,
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PATENT WOVE TAPESTRY CARPETS ex John Duthle. ALL NEW PATTERNS. PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS,

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office. For Hall, Stairs, Passages, and Rooms, in every width.

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EX RED RIDING HOOD,

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PATENT WOVE TAPESTRY, CARPETS.—
Ex DARTMOUTH.
NOW LANDED,
SIX BALES.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.
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Next door to the Post@Office.

WINTER! Winter!! Winter!!!—Order your warm
Suits of a respectable tailor. The best and choapest
in Sydney, the famed H. HAYES, makes to your order
sterling Winter Suits from £3 10s.; ditte, susperline black,
£4 10s. The above suits will wear out any three of the
pretended cheap suits, so puffed by the colonial aloppers,
and would-be tailors, infesting Sydney.

HEMBY HAYES,

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A USTRALIAN BEDDING WARBHOUSE. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street. MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM. PAPERHANGERS Canves, double width, sound, pd. per yard. WALTER RENNY, 170, Pint-street,

A USTRALIAN FURNITURE, FLOORGLOTH,

CARPET, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
100. King-stroat, Sydney.
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100. King-stroat, Sydney.
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JOHN HILL and CO., Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers,
Wholsenleand Export Manufacturers and Importers of Furniture, Cabinet-ware, &c., have always on hand a very
large and well-selected stack of European and Colonial Furniture, of every description, unequalled in quality
and design. Also,
Superior Secretch and carpeta, hearthrags, felt squares,
coir and China matting, door mate and slips, air and
feather beds and pillows, horschair, cocces fibre, flax
and flock mattresses, bolsters, &c., upholsterse's
triammings, &c., &c.
All kinds of fancy work, elegant'y mounted
Portable furniture always on hand
Shipe' cabins fitted up with despatch.
April 26.

F LOOR CLOTH. FLOOR CLOTH.—
Just landed, ex Jason, from London,
27 cases very superior floorcloth, for rooms, halls, stairs,
and passages, comprising many new and very choice
designs.
JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King-street, Sydney.
April 25.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
Price Medal New Improved
SEWING MACRINES.

he distinguishing feature in this machine is the making of the distinguishing reactive in this magaine is the making of the TIGHT LOCK STITCH by the ROTATING HOOK, an improvement on the shuttle, whereby all heavy and noisy action is avoided, which makes it noted above all wher machines for simplicity and general effectiveness; in proof of which, the nuchine gained a First-class Price Medal at the London Exhibition of 1862; also, the Paris Gold Medal in 1861; and the numerous testimonials received from persons in all parts of the colonies amply testify to its excellence. Its complete superiority is fully shown in the following.

It fells or hems any width, turning its own hem as it stitches.

Embroiders in becutiful designs, with cord, braid, or iik.

Hems, enclosing a cord at the same time, with sting.

Marks any width of tucks, and stitches them without

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, with testing DESCRIPTIVE FAMPHAMIC, was PREE BY POST, on application.
INSTRUCTIONS ORATIS TO EVERY PURCHASER.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see the MACHINE IN OPERATION at the Show Rooms, No. 1, Wynyard street, next to Bank of New South Wales.
VENNARD and STEVENS, sole agents.

JOHN GILBERT, KERLEY, HALSWELLE,
PRIOR, &c.

Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales,
Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Emerys;
interesting Descriptions of the mest Remarkable Places in
the World, Shustrated by artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records
of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics enbracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public
Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval,
and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Stasistical Information; short Miscaliancous Pieces, Editorials
of Literary and Historical Interest Bustrative of passing
events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gens of
Thought, called from the works of the Best Writers, in
all language; Witty and Laughable Johes and Assedotes,
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upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information
the most varied and the most extensive.

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uperiority of its paper, and for its cheapmen. I mand in
Weckly Nos., 1d.; Monthly Parts, 6d.; Half-yearly, Vela.,
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The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable bookseller in the colonics, &c., or by ordering in any
part of the world.

LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Chinese Orackers, 40 packages, 6a, box. ABRAHAMS', King-street.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Squibs, blue lights, wheels, startights, crackers, rains, devils, 6s gross.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The best assortment of English Fireworks is at ABRAHAMS', 77, King-st.

FIREWORKS, best in town, 9 sorts, 4a. per J. DICKSON, Saddler, 505, Brickfield-hill. FIREWORKS, great reduction, 4s. per gross, 9 sorts.

J. DICKSON, Saddler, 505, Brickfield-hill. S CARTES-DE-VISITE, 10s. Be in time for the mail.
MORRIS and BILLING'S, 251, Pitt-street. CONFECTIONERS MACHINES on SALE.
WRIGHT and SMITH, 436, George-street.

M .CARROLL, PITT-STREET. Has M'Carroll's opening been complete success, In one loud voice the people answer "Yee !"
Has Pit-reteet "model," so remowned in name, Has added lustre to M'Carroll's fame. But in dispute the Reddern people say Whitechapel shambles bore the palm away. His other shops alike contend the test. Each was declared of all the others best. In this M'Carroll feels the greatest pride, And lets the people for themselves decide Which was the best—enough for him to know They all were crowded to an overflow. His vast supplies outdone before the night was o'er. Exhausted shambles calling out for more, No quibbling method—no delusive game—His printed price there were found the same. No painted board was placed outside the door—When choice was made, then say the price was more His terms are printed for the public guide, No deviation, no advance is tried.
Choose from the shop or anything you may The printed price you only have to pay. Not told on choosing anything that is prime, "I'm sorry that is sold—you're not in time." It is not fair that those in trade should seek To guil the public as they do each week—Quoting M'Carroll's lowest scale of trade, Thinking by that a name is made. No use in quoting, unless they sell the same—They only lose where they intend to gain. M'Carroll's rule is onward, fair and straight, At printed prices, and in thumping weight.

At printed prices, and in thumping weight.

LIST OF PRICES.

Per lb.

Hind quarter of suuton 3d
Fore ditto ditto 2d
By whole or half sheep, 3d
Black pudding
Blutten chops 3d
Blutten pudding
Blutten chops 3d
Blutten profits
Legs of pork
Cornel beef 1d
Loins of pork
Cornel beef 1d
Bout plus of roast beef 2d
Blutten chops 3d
Blutten pudding 3d
White pudding 4d
Ox tongues, each
I

White pudding d Oz tongues, ed Oz to

PARINA.—The only pure preparation of the flue Indian Corn Flour in combination with two other farinaceous substances of the most nutritious description, particularly adapted for females nursing, and for young children. Price is per packet. Sole proprietors, A. J. WATT and CO. 354, George-street, Sydney.

PATS, RATS, RATS.—Try Score's Magic Paste—effectually destroys rate, mice, &c., without leaving my diagreeable small. Is per port. Sole Agents, A. J. WATT and CO., 554, George-street, Sydney.

WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

SHAW'S LIFE OF THE HAIR, in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s 6d. T. SHAW, chemist, 70, King-st. Wost.

A DELAIDE FLOUR and WHEAT for SALE.

Hart's superfine silk-dressed flour-Hart's fine flour Hart's fine flour Hart's fine flour Permany superfine silk-dressed Clark and Dolesse's ditted ditto Adelaide wheat Justel sacks.

New Internal Sect.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Mesew. John Hart and Co., Port Adelaide.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack street.

NDIA MESS BEEF.—50 tierces landing ox Dora, from London. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO. VINEGARANDOLLS in glass stoppered bottles, in quarts, pints, and half-pints, ex Jason. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

INDENTS—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents for all classes of Goods from Great Britain on moderate terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

NDENTS.—B. BRAUN is prepared to execute IN-DENTS for every description of British and Foreign goods on the most moderate terms. BENJAMIN BRAUN, General Importer, New Pitt-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, delivery free.— Delicious dinner SHERRY (Ponce de Leon), 36s Delicious dunner or marks
per dozen
AMONTILLADO SHERRY (Goovey), 42s per dozen
OLD CRUSTED FORT, 42s, per dozen
OLD CRUSTED FORT, 42s, per dozen
Superior ditto, from the wood, 30s and 36s
COZENS' SHERRY, 12s 6d per gallon
HUNT'S fine old FORT, 12s 6d per gallon.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

SEAMING-TWINE and 3-bushel Bags, landing and on SALE. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square. RUM, 130 o.p., Lownder', Lemon Hart's, and Preston's. SPYEB and CO., Wynyard-square. BOTTLED ALE and STOUT, Barclay's, Base', Daw-son's, and Allsopp's. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-aq

OLD TOM, Burnett's, Downing's, and Lowndes', and contents, on SALE, by SPYER and CO.

OPIUM, Turkey and Patna, Strychnine, Alum, Flour Sulphur. SPYER and CO. CANDLEWICK, all qualities in large and small balls. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FIRE GUARDS for nurseries, bedrooms, pariours, drawing-rooms, &c. EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George street. SALT.—Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt, now landing ex Callender. Wright's Wharf, W. WRIGHT. BAGS.—3-Bushel Bags, in any quantity; Galvanised Corrugated Iron. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT. WINE VATS, 250 Callons, just emptied, for SALE, cheap. J. B. NORTH, Wynyurd-street.
WINE VAT, 1200 Callons. Price, £12. Cost, £25.
Just emptied. J. B. NORTH, Wynyurd-street.
COLONIAL TOBACCO.—On Sale a first-class brand, in bozes 40 to 45 lb. each. M'Caffery. Victoria Wharf.

UCERNE SEEDS, prime samples Clover and Rye Grace. LAW, SOMNER, and CO. PRAIRIE GRASS, Prairie Grass, splendid sample, machine dressed and free from weeds. GARDEN SEEDS.—One guines collection, suffici for half an acre, 21s.

COUCH GRASS, Couch Grass. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

ENGLISH GRASS SEEDS, for permanent pasture, inneded as John Duthie, and Maid of Judah.
HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seed Stores (late Ferriss's), 239, Pitt-street. COUCH GRASS SEED, English and Colonial seved. on sale. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

On Ball. BILTON BROWNE and CO.

(SALVANIZED Iron, plain and corrugated; galvanized iron tubing. B. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

(SALVANIZED Iron Guttering, down pipe, dc., at reduced prices. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

BREET LEAD, 34, 4, 5, and 6 lbs. B. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-street. KEROSENE OIL, best brands, chemper than any other house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 28, Parramatta-street.

R OSIN, Coffee, Colonial Negroberd, Soap, and Cand for SALE. H. R. REID, Clarence-street. BEST Newcastle COALS, Pirewood, Breeze, and Char-coal, at R. NOTT'S Depot, 634, Brickfield-hill. COAL.—Best Parlour Coal, delivered with disp WARBURTON and SON, Coal Merchants, Pyr-

500 EMPTY HOGSHEADS ready coopered and fit to hold tailow or ed, for SALE; price 7s each COWAN and ISRAEL, 9, Sussex-street, next to A. S. N. Company's. 600,000 PRET colonial hardwood shingles, cedar. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street. 300,000 FEET Baltic Oregon, clear pine.
W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street. RONBARK Girders, Draypoles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO. 400,000 FERT Baltie Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay. 500,000 FRET Colonial Hardwood, Codar, Shingles BOLFE, Circular Quay.

800,000 FRET American Pine, of every description, and Colonial Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albien Wharf. OARS, OARS.-1000 Ash Oars, 10 feet to 20 feet BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf PITCH PINE, T. and G., a small lot; Shingles, Palings, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER. SPARS.—Round Spars of every description. BROOM-FIELD and WHITAKER. Albion Wharf.

TIMBER. TIMBER. TIMBER.—To Timber Merchants and others.—For SALE, splendid Kaurie Pine, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Mr. R. GREATHEAD, Sydney and Melbourne Hotel. TIMBER! TIMBER! TIMBER! dressed and rough. Doors, sabes, asah doors, French casements, architraves, rolls, beads, at reduced rates, to clear out by the 20th June.

H. MOON, Saw Mills, Liverpool-street.

7000 FOREST OAK SHINGLES, ex Carnation, on SALE, by O'DOWD and CO. Commercial W.
COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO, ex Carnation, on SALE, by O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf. by O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

JOHN M'DOWALL and SONS, Walkingshaw,
Foundry, Johnstone, near Glasgow, Makers of
every description of Machinery for working in wood, such
as patent vertical saw frames, to take in logs up to six feet
square or round; commen vertical saw frames, driven above
or below, combined planing and moulding machine; combiased grooving and feathering, moulding, tenoning, and
boring machines; morticing and tenoning machines; circular saw benches of every size; travelling saw tables, with
iron or wooden tops, &c. Prices, plans, &c., with all
further particulars, W. MACDONALD, agent, 10, Macquarie-place.

quarie-place.

TEAM ENGINES, &c., for SALE.—

6 stationary steam engines, from 10 to 30 h. p.

1 ditto ditto 30 h. p., with 2 Cornish boilers, and fitted with self-acting saw, bench, &c.

1 upright portable steam engine, cylinder 71 diameter, 12 stroke, with multitabular boiler

11 h. p. portable steam engine
Crab winches, single and double power

Wire noting, &c.

GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

FIGE SALE.—A six horse power Horizontal STEAM ENGINE, in good order; also, a Hall's PUL-VERIZER. Apply to JOHN BAASS, 23, Hunter-street, or to JONES and Co., Pyrmont Bone Mills. TO PRINTERS.—For SALE, about 300 lbs. LONG PRIMER, very little used, ready laid out in case. A. CUBITT, Bridge-street,

TNO SURGEONS, CHEMISTS, and DRUGGISTS.—
For SALE.—A Modical Man, having purchased an up-country Practice, wishes to dispose of his business. The shop is handsomely fitted, and commands a fair and lumperative trade in a largesty-populated auburn. Address by letter, to Mr. REEVE, Unsmint, George-street, Sphing, TOE SALE or LEASE, CHEMISEA HOUSE Chairs attract. Apply Mr. GEORGE LANGEORME, ROWSOWS, or Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector, Macquarie-place.

Macquarie-place.

TOR PRIVATE SALE (in consequence of the death
of one of the partners), that valuable PASTORAL
PROPERTY, known as EMBRALD DOWNS, onprints six blocks of first-class grading country, situated in
the Mogon River, Retreat, and Turum Cresks. Estimated
on publishy, 45,000 sheep.
With the above will be sold
9200 mixed sheep, more or less
200 eartie, ditte
19 horses,
For further particular, apply to ROWNER.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT HAR. WAKER, Emerald Downs, via Mariborough. WARER, Emersia Downs, via manuscrongs.

STATIONS, STORE SHREP, and CATTLE.—Free class lightly-stocked STATIONS on the Leading Committee of the Committee of the

beginners

beginners SHEEP and CATTLE for SALE, by the mail

SHEEP and CATTLE for SALE, by the undersigned:—
EWES.—29,700 on Durling Downs stations
5,000 on Connet ditto
12,000 on Dawson ditto
12,000 on Burnett ditto
WETHERS.—45,000 on Durling Downs ditte
10,000 on Burnett ditto
WEANERS.—26,000 on Durling Downs, &c., ditts
RAMS.—Of the best blood, from imported stock, to
best stations in Generalsand,
STORE BULLOCKS, HEIFERS, &c., on the Clause,
New Regland, Darling Downs, Burnet,
&c., &c.,
BULLS.—The progeny of the best imported stock,
both in New South Wales and Quessland. had. HENRY BRIT, 5, Wynyard-street

HENRY BRIT. 5, Wynywi-street.

NOR PRIVATE SALE, 8 Blocks of cassing.

SHEEP COUNTRY, in the South Remedy fistrict. The Downs are richly grassed, and abound with the best herbs, and watered by the Beleyando.

The improvements are very substantial, and erected with a view of stocking with sheep.

This fine property is about 40 miles from Springers, and 60 from the Peak Down diggings, and will be sold either with or without 600 to 600 quiet well-bred cattle.

Apply to F. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Broks, 60, Margaret-street.

SHEEP STATION for SALE, on Mercel Crea, Lachlan District, with 4000 first-class sheep. Apply STEPHEN and STEPHEN, New Pitt-street. SEVERAL first-class Sheep Properties on the "Bares,"
"Peak Downs," "Dawson," &c., for SALE by
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street. FOR SALE, a good Milch GOAT. No. 5, Earl-street,

FOR SALE.—A powerful Draught Bay MARE, sound; any trial; cheap. 302, Pitt-street. NOR SALE, two good Gigs, one Baker's Cart, and very light Spring-cart, two seats, equal to depart.

E. M'CARTY, Coachbuilder, Liverpool-street, west of FCR SALE, nest, well-bred HACK, 5 years, sould at quiet. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street South. HORSES and Vehicles leat on Hire. GIBSON'S le-pository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-stand.

STOCK SADDLES, colonial made, 60s. each. Gian Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street. PAIR good journey COBS for a buggy or Amer waggon; £25. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street. SPRING-CART and Harness, nearly new, £18; by horse, £20; town back, £10. GIBSON'S. DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY and HARNESS, & GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

A MERICAN CARRIAGE (new) carries 8 combined ably Price 69 quiness. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

S TOCK SADDLES, colonial made, 60a. sach. Ghannesser, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, drays, buggles, waggons, syring-carts, in N.B.—No charge for entering horses, dra, for mis. Proceeds payable hamediately after mis.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at half-part 2 o'clock, 151 head fat cattle, equal sease.

BURT and CO. will sell by suction, THIS DAY, at the Baraar, at 11 o'clock,

At the Victoria Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, 151 hand fat cattle 50 ditto ditto.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Andrew Brown, Bo, sell at Mr. John Pullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY 584, 185 head of prime fat cattle, in lota to suit purchases. PITT and SULLIVAN have received intra-tions from E. Coberoft, Eq., to sell by so-tion, on THURSDAY next, 18th instant, at Ma. in Full-next, at II of close.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers. MR. W. FULLAGAR has received in structions from Mr. E. C. Robinson to at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the life May, at 11 o'clock, 200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchase. Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received in structions from Mr. O'Brien to sell, at it Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 18th let 150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchase. Fruit. Fruit. Fruit.

NEWELL and WALLIS will sell by and tion, THIS DAY, at the City Auction Dept Victoria-street, Haymarket, at 2 o'clock, 200 cases seasonable fruits. THURSDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock. At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rooms and Lazarus).

Drawing-room Suite, Dining-room Suite, Cottage P.
Easy Chairs, marone leather and horsehair
Dining, Loo, Dressing, and Kitchen Tables
Marble and other Washstands, complete
Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Fenders, and Fruirons
Pier-glasses, Bookcasos, Chiffonierus
Chests of Drawers, Handsonne Winged Wardrole
Whatnots, Walmut Card Tables, Dining Room Dist
Dinner Screens, China, Glass, Platedware
Two Side-saddles and Bridles, Garden Soats
Stoves, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been a structed to sell by suction, at his Roma. 311, George-street, on THURSDAY, 18th Mag, #1

MONDAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and other MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been attracted by the Official Assignee in the stricted to sell by auction, on MONDAY, May 28sd, of clock, at the stores of the insolvent, Jennicon-dered, The stock of sherries, port, clearer, champegne, sea wine, beanty, whinky, bostled also and potes, significantly, sea, port, clear, champegne, sea wine, beanty, which, bostled and potes, significant potential potential

# ARRIVAL

# OF THE MAIL STEAMER NORTHAM. WITH

NEWS TO MARCH 25.

Herald Office. Wednesday, 5 a.m.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Northam brings papers and letters to the 25th March. We can only make room for the letter of our City Correspondent :-

London, Saturday, March 4th, 1865.

N Menday last, Lord Taunton presented petitions to the mouse of Lords from the city of Melbourne and other places Mouse of Lords from the city of Melbourne and other places in the colony of Victoria, praying for the "immediate" abolition of convict transportation to Australia, when his lerdship received in reply the assurance from Earl Gran-ville that it had been "finally and satisfactority settled," and that within three years from the date of the Colonial Secretary's despatch, transportation to Australia would "entirely cosse," It has, however, been my pleasing duty to record this important fact of deference to the wishes of the colonies, and by this time it will have become known all over Australia.

to record this important fact of deterence to the wisness of the colonies, and by this time it will have become known all over Australia.

Mr. Cardwell has obtained leave from the House of Commons to bring in a bill to "enable her Majesty's colo-nial pressessions to make better provisions for maritime de-fence." The main object of this bill is "to extend the principle of the Royal Naval Reserve of this country to the sciences."

fence." The main object of this bill is "to extend the principle of the Royal Naval Reserve of this country to the colonies."

Lerd Lyons, our Minister at Washington, has resigned his past on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by Sir Frederick Bruce, late Minister in China.

The Bank rate of discount was lowered last Thursday to it per cent, and is likely to go lower.

The fineral of the Duke of Northumberland took place last Saturday. It was a very imposing scene. He was intered in Westminster Abbey.

The "Overland Teiegraph to India." was opened last Wednesday morning direct from Kurrachee by way of the Persian Guil, by a message received in eight and a-half hours. Private messages are now being received daily from the Indian Presidencies.

The great Atlantic cable is expected to be completed and shipped by the end of May, when the necessary measures will be taken to lay the cable down to America.

The Emperor Napoleon has completed his work, the "History of Julius Casar," and his preface has been published, dated the 20th March, being the anniversary of the day on which Napoleon the Ist re-entered the Tuilcries on his return from Elba fu 1815. The first paragraph of the preface says, "Historical truth ought to be no less sacred than religion. If the precepts of faith elevate our soul above the interests of this world, the lessens of history in their turn inspire us with the love of what is beautiful and just, the hatred of that which opposes an obstacle to the progress of humanity."

The treaty of peace between Spain and Peru has been laid

just, the hatred of that which opposes an obstacle to the progress of humanity."

The treaty of peace between Spain and Peru has been laid before the Spanish Courts.

The Queen Mother of Holland died at the Hague, on the afternoon of last Wednesday.

The Schleswig-Holstein questien still remains unsettled, and more difficult of solution. Prussia namifestly intends to virtually possess those Duchies, as the Prussian Government has addressed a note to Vienna, rejecting the proposal of Apatria to provisionally transfer the government of the Duchies to the Duke of Augustenburg until the solution of the succession question. That Prussia must make the ultimate form of Government in the Duchies dependent on certain conditions, and must also receive sufficient "compensation." That the following points are essential for Austria and Prussia to agree to before a final solution can be settled. lst.—The right to levy sailors in the Duchies for the

1st.—The right to levy sailors in the Duchies for the Prassian navy.
2nd.—The cession to Prussia of the requisite territory for he establishment of the canal to connect the German lecan and the Baltic. At each month of the canal, docks re to be creeted for the reception of Prussian men-of-war. 3rd.—The postal and telegraphic departments of the Duchies to be under the direction of Prussia.
4th.—To connect as closely as possible the forces of the Duchies with those of Prussia, so far as the officering is encerned. The Helstein Contingent, however, is not to usit the Federal army.
There can be no mistake as to the essential element in hose propositions. The Duchies, from being first abject assals to Prussia and at the same time governed in a great seasure by her, would in time fall into her hands combilety.

such a resolution, and further that she will not be bound by it.

A proposition has been raised in Hamburg advocating the restoration of the Northern part of the Duchies to Deamark and the aanoxation of the remainder to Prussia.

The King of Italy has signed an amnesty for all acts connected with the late riots at Turin, and his popularity has immensely increased by this judicious act of clemency.

In America General Sherman has captured Branchville and Columbia, while in consequence Charleston has been evacuated and occupied by the Federals.

General Scholefield and Admiral Porter captured Fort Anderson on the 19th February, and the fall of Wilmington is in consequence shortly expected as a matter of course, when the Confederate will have lost the command of the raitire scaloard.

ratire scaboard.

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress to earrol negroes into military service. Another embusiastic War Meeting has been held at Richmond, when Mr. Lincoln's offer of reconstruction was denounced as insulting, and it was unanimously resolved to incur every sacrifice of life and property rather than forego the independence of the Confederation.

the and property rather than forego the independence of the Confederation.

Thirteen States have ratified the proposition abolishing and probliding slavery throughout the United States. One has rejected the same, and thirteen have not as yet given their legislative vote on the subject.

Mr. Fessenden, the Federal Minister of Finance, has estimated the public debt of the North at 2,153,735,444 dollars, and asks Congress to authorise another loan of 500,000,000 dollars, which will raise the debt to more than £500,000,000 dollars, which will raise the debt to more than that on the National debt of the United Kingdom.

A negre preacher delivered a sermon, by request, in the Federal House of Representatives on Sunday, the 12th of February.

rederal House of Representatives on Sunday, the 12th of February.

The Canadian Parliament has voted 330,000 dollars for the expense of the arrangements to prevent raids on the frontier, and 50,000 dollars towards refunding the United States money taken by the St. Alban raiders. The report that the Colonial authorities had decided to surrender the raiders seems to be premature, as their trial was still pending, while efficial documents are said to have been received proving that they were lawful belligerents.

terests.

The Upper Heuse of the Canadian Parliament has adopted the Confederation scheme by 45 to 15.

It has been proposed to celebrate the completion of fifty years' peace with France by inviting certain distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of France to a grand banquet to be held in June. A committee will be formed to carry out the idea.

the idea.

The serious and fatal explosion of gunpowder at Brith last year has led to the invention of a new explosive powder said to be cheaper, of greater force, and such as will prevent explosion, as the ingredients apparately are not explosive—can be stored in the same place, and mixed when wanted. The discovery is by a Mr. Ekhrardt, a German, and consists of tannic gallic acid, or the resin of commerce, and chlorate, or nitrate of potash.

and consists of tannic gallic scid, or the resin of commerce, and chlorate, or nitrate of potash.

A severe struggle in the iron trade that has been going on for years has been brought to a crisis. The North Staffordshire has the have come to the rescue of their brethren in the North by a "lock-out," until the men in the North resume work. Great agitation prevails in all the districts, but a general good feeling prevails which it is hoped will result in an arrangement.

The Duke de Morny, President of the Legislative Assembly, and half-brother of the Empeore, being the reputed Jeon of Queen Hortenne and the Count de Plahashi, died yesterday morning in his 56th year. He will be a severe loss to the Emperce.

Austria has sent a note to Prussis declaring that the proposals of the latter with regard to the settlement of the Echleswig-Holstein question, fare inadmissible or unfitted to form the basis for further negociations.

In consequence of the rejection of the proposals Prussis it is said will adopt the views of Prance on the subject by restoring to Denmark the Danish portion of Schlerwig and Lauenburg.

M de Services, the French Minister at Rome heads.

incorporating the remainder with the whole of Hoistein and Lauenburg.

M. de Sartiges, the French Minister at Rome, has had an andience of the Pope, when he requested his Holineas to form an army within two years with the assistance of France. The Pope declined to do so, ignoring the Convention, and declaring that as regards the daparture of the Prench troops he would leave it in the hands of the Almighty.

Revolutionary demonstrations are springing up in different parts of Greece in favour of Othe, the ex-King.

The Conventence have granuated Williamstein, after

forms paris of Greece in favour of Otho, the cs-King.

The Quantes have evacuated Wilmington, after burning the sotton and resin in stores, and spiking the guan. Charleston was not evacuated also until the guan had been susked and the cotton burnt. The next place to fall is Richmond, which it is said the Confederates will also evacuate, General Lee Salling back upon Lynchburg, where he will concentrate the Confederate forces, and force a decisive battle in the interior.

Saturday, Mapch 18.

Sahirday, March 18.

A long discussion has taken place in Parliament on the affairs of Hew Zealand, when Mr. Cardwell said that her Majesty's Government had accepted the new policy which the Colonial Ministry and Assembly had offered to adopt.

On the state of our Canadian desence, and the relations between this country and the United States, Mr. Cardwell guidelined the course the Government intend to adopt with

reference to the defences, and assured the House that the relations between this country and America were perfectly friendly. A long discussion took place when neveral members expressed their belief that the United States would never go to war with England or attack Canada, while Mr. Lews recommended the withdrawal of our troops and abandoning all idea of defending Canada. Lord Palmerston, hewever, said it was not the intention of Gevernment to follow this advice, and although our relations with the United States were perfectly friendly, and he believed hat the great bulk of the people of that country entertained a good feeling towards England, there was no reason why we should neglect the defences of Canada.

Canada.

Quebec and Montreal are to be fortified, and Government grants £50,000 towards the expense.

The Financial Budget of Mr. Gladstone will be brought ent on the 27th April.

There is likely to be a withdrawal of troops from New Zealand.

The presentation of patitions from Melbourne, &c., for the immediate abolitics.

declares no policy, says that the nation is being punished for the Sin of Slavery, and that every drop of blood drawn by the lash will have to be paid by another drawn by the sword.

As regards the progress of the war, Sherman has received a check near Salisbury Plain, on the 24th February, but he was finally enabled to recover his ground. He afterwards commenced moving down the Shenandeah Valley, and captured Charlotteville, taking Early and nearly his entire force. The capture of Early, however, is denied.

The proposition to arm 200,000 negroes on the 20th February passed the Confederate House of Representatives, but was indefinitely postponed by the Senate on the following day by a majority of one. A bill was afterwards trought into the former House in secret session and passed, authorising the arming of negroes tendered by their owners, and authorising the President to call upon each State whenever expedient, for a grant of 300,000 troops irrespective of colour, in addition to those subject to serve under existing laws.

General Lee has announced that he considers the employment of negroes in the army both expedient and necessary, on the ground that the white population alone cannot supply the necessities of a long war, and recommends a call for those who will volunteer upon condition of their freedom be immediately authorised by Congress.

It is manifestly clear, from the course of events in both the North and the South, that Slavery will be rooted out entirely in America as one of the leading results of the war.

The Federal House of Representatives has concurred in the resolution of the Senate never to recognise the Confederate debt.

A Federal lonn of 600,000,000 dellars has been sanctioned by both Honses.

Both branches of the Kentucky Legislature have refused to ratify the constitutional abolition of slavery.

The counties of York, Westmoreland, and St. John's, New Brunswick, have opposed the Confederation scheme of the Correction of defence and other pressing matters.

The Induction from Mr. Adams,

present at the inanguration of the International Rabibition en the 9th May.

Saturday, March 25.

A notification from Mr. Adama, the American Minister, has been laid before Parliament, of the intentions of his Government to determine the Reciprocity Treaty and the Convention regulating the force to be maintained by each country on the Canadian Lakes. Earl Russell, in laying this notification on the table of the House of Lordis, expressed his hope that the Reciprocity Treaty might be in time renewed in a modified form, and arrangements made by which a small and limited armament might be kept up on the Lakes for police purposes.

In consequence of the recent Legislative action by the Canadian Parliament in respect to Southern refugees having been approved of by the Home Government, President Lincoln has determined not to increase the American force on the Lakes. At the same time Mr. Seward has from a similar motive rescined his order establishing a passeport system between the United States and Canada.

The friendly relations, therefore, of the two Governments have been rustored, and a rupture is more than ever remote.

The Colonial Naval Defence bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

Government has assented to and given Mr. Monsell leave

The Colonial Naval Defence bill has passed its third reading in the House of Countrons.

Government has assented to and given Mr. Monsell leave to bring in a full to substitute a simple oath of supremacy for the present oath required to be taken and subscribed to by Roman Catholics under the Emancipation Act. Her Majesty the Queen will visit Coburg in August, to be present at the uncovering of a statu of the late Prince Consort. Her pride and affection must surely, in time, be amply gratified by the 1000 and one erections of the kind. People are beginning to get perfectly tired of "memorials and statues to the late Prince Consort."

Parliament is to be dissolved in July, and the country then plunged into the excitement of a general election.

Sir Rutherford Alocok has been appointed successor to

then plunged into the excitement of a general election.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has been appointed successor to Sir F Bruce as Minister to the Court of Pekin. A better selection could not have been made.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has at last, given judgment in the case of Bishop Colenso, and the result simply is that the Bishop of Cape Town had no jurisdiction over the former. Their lordships will "humbly report to Her Majesty their judgment and opinion that the proceedings taken by the Bishop of Cape Town, and the judgment or senience pronounced by him against the Bishop of Natal are null and void.

This judgment, it must be understood, has no reference to the question as to the opinions of Dr. Colenso being right or wrong, but simply as to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cape Town over him.

A free pardon is to be granted to the Italian convicted of the murder on Saffron hall, but he will be tried for stabbing. The Prince of Wales was present at the Chertsey Steeplechase, when he had his pocket picked of his watch given to him by the Queen. The clever recipient has since, in the thieves' world, been designated as "Pickpocket to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," and a supper has been given to him in consequence.

A strike and lock-out in the iron districts unfortunately

neld who, next week, will receive deputations from both masters and men.

The question of "Rome" has been once more mosted in the French Senate. In reply to a member who implored the French Government to preserve the power of the Holy Father, on the belief that the Italians were only waiting the opportunity of the departure of the French troops to foment a revolution at Rome and force the suite of the Popc—it was answered in reply that the French flag in protecting the Holy Father had had the misfortune to shelter all the abuses of the Fourifical Government. The Minister of State said that the French troops cannot remain eternally at Bome. The Pope has the pewer to form an army, and it is his right and his duty to protect himself and he must himself subdue any insurrection attacking his Sovereignty.

army, and it is an right and are easy protect missed and he must himself subdue any insurrection attacking his Sovereignty.

In consequence of its financial difficulties Spain intends to reduce its army by 10,000 men.

The King of the Belgians has decided to dismantle the fortifications of Notend, and permit the people to extend the limits of the town beyond its present confined limits.

The Italian Government has contradicted rumours aftent a secret treaty with France, to code any part of Italy to the Emperor.

The Francis minister of war has expressed his belief in the Chamber of Deputies, in course of the discussion on the Military Budget, that France only awaits her convenience and internst to sitack Francis, and therefore Prusia intends to hold herself in resiliance.

This declaration having reference to the fight still going on between the Government or Crown and the Representatives of the people, on the question of military expenses, can only be received for so much as it is worth.

The defined of General Early by Sherman, is confirmed. The Federale captured 57 officers, Early's staff, 1100 men, and 100 waggons and 7 cannons, heating of criffery stores, but Early himself secaped.

Great is mid to have discovered coloured treops in his

eseph Johnson. The bill for arming the slaves has passed the Confederate

Federal Treasury department and has announced an intestion to return to specie payments as speedily as possible.

A Mr. Andrew Johnson has been inaugurated as Vice-Tresident of the United States, but such a scene took place as to disgrace the whole civilised portion of American society. He is said to have been beastly drank when he took his eath of office. He is described as a vulgar, low-bred fellow and habitually addicted to intoxication.

The Confederation of the British North American Provinces has been adopted by the Canadian Parliament by the vote of 91 against 33, being within a a fraction of 3 to 1.

Mr. Scarler has presented his credentials to the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Court. Her Majesty in her letters styles the Emperor as; "in, brother," and the Empress as "iny sister and dear consin."

The garrison of Monte Vide has capitulated to the Brazilian naval forces, and the war with Paraguay is therefore considered as at an end.

Commercial affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state. The stocks of produce are exceedingly large, prices are greatly depressed, and there is nothing doing. Several large houses have failed, and mere must follow. The losses on sugar, tex, cotton, sifk, and indigo have been very great. Money, however, is plentiful, and not much wanted, and the rate is likely to go down next Thursday, or the week after. It is only some extraordinary successes of the Southern generals that can save the Liverpool cotton people from numerous failures.

SHERMAN was within forty miles of Raleigh when the la-Surmans was within forty miles of Raleigh when the last accounts ieft; but whether he had taken that town, which is a central station, or whether he had diverged from it to the right or to the left, as is his wont, has not as yet been ascertained. There would, seem, however, to be a general convergence of all the great armies of the Union upon Richmond, where Lee, who appears to be sorely pressed for provisions, as he has only one line of railway open to him, has been the object of an internal intrigue to oust him from the military presidency of the Confederation.—Home News, March 27.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern is to sail with the new Telegraphic Cable, from Valencia (Ireland), about May 1, and may be expected at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, by the middle of the menth. On the 21st instant, 1662 nautical miles of cable were completed, and it is confidently expected that the whole 2300 miles will be on board the Great Eastern before the end of April.—Heme News, March 27.

THE COLENSO CASE.

The decision at which the Privy Council have arrived in the case of the appeal of Bishop Colense, against the sentence of deprivation pronounced upon him by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, the Bishop of Cape Town, will be received with some anxiety in the colenies. The question to be decided was not a theological question. It did not involve any matter of dogma. It was solely a question of jurisdiction. The clerical members of the Judicial Committee refrained, therefore, from all interference in the proceedings, and the judgment was, consequently, (that of the legal members of the committee exclusively. They were unanimous upon the decision which, it seems, the state of the law rigorously prescribes. The Bishop of Natal has no power whatever over the subordinate clergy of the colony.— Home News.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE-MURDERER.
We copy the following from the "Home Talk" of the Home Neces.—

I rarely mention executions, unless there is something more than a stery of a hanging, but here is really such a story. A rutilian in the North recently beat his wife to death—occupying nearly two hours in the brutal practice. Several "men," his neighbours, heard the cries of the poor creature, but, not being, I suppose, candidates for Manhood Suffrage, declared that they were afraid to interfere. The secondrel was sentenced to be hanged at Durham, and was. But the moment he was suspended, the rope broke, and down he came some inflown feet to the ground. The authorities, not expecting such a result, had no resources, so for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes the bruised nurderer had to meditate upon his crime. At the end of that time a new rope and a thick one was brought, and the work of the law was completed. The incident is rare in England, I believe that it used often to occur in Ireland in other days, and on one occasion, I think I have read, a noterious villain sprang up from the ground, and said, "Now I'm free!" but found the authorities inclined to differ with him, one of them remarking, "Not if there is another rope in Ireland. And there was one.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

THE Court of Session at Edinburgh has given judgment on Miss Longworth's polition to refer the whole cause to the oath of Major Yelverton. The Court by a majority refused the reference, holding it to be a matter is their equitable discretion, and that, as this was a question of status, affecting the rights of third parties, already established by final judgment, the petition could not be granted. The reference was of the nature of a contract, to which contract Mrs. Forbes and children could not be parties, and there was no precedent for sustaining a reference in such a case. Lord Deas differed, holding that reference to a party's oath was a competent mode of proof; that the object was to ascertain the truth, that if Major Yelverton affirmed t

	Commence of the commence of			T. COLOR T. ST. WALLS				
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Wine	***		***	***	36	14		
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		- (in bott	le)	***	38	13		
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	-0.00					-	-	
	Cotto							

Business has been quiet to-day, and the sales by auction were unimportant.

Messrs. L. E. Threikeld and Co. will offer at

auction to-morrow (this day) the cargo of Oregon pine timber ex Ellen Southard, from

The Fanny Nicholson arrived to-day, from China, with 2870 packages tea, 500 cases pre-serves, 820 rolls matting, and sundries.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET. MELIBOURNE LATE CANCER MEASURED AND ROLL AND ROL. FAT CATTLE.—During the past fortnight the number passed through the yards has been about \$400 head. Owing to the want of feed and water on the roads, the quality of the stock offering is very much inferior to what it has been for some seasons: notwithstanding which, the prices now obtained are very satisfactory, and present prospects are in favour of a further rise in

tory, and present prospects are in favour of a further rise in prices.

Best lots bullocks are selling at an average of from \$2 to \$3 1 is; ditto cows, from \$5 to \$2 ; second quality bullocks, from \$5 to \$6 is; ditto cows, from \$5 to \$5 is, inferior mixed sexes, from \$5 to \$4 ios.

Fat Sheep.—The number offered has been slightly over 15,000. The supply being rather in excess of the demand, and likely to continue so for some weeks to come, this market has a slightly downward tendency. The quote prime extra weight wethers at from \$0 to \$1 is; ditto medium weights, at from 16 to 18 is; medium quality ditto, from 16 to 17 sd ; second to inferior quality ditto, from 16 to 17 sd ; second to inferior quality ditto, from 16 to 17 sd ; second to inferior quality ditto, from 16 to the \$4.

More Stock.—There is no alteration to notice in our former reports; the late rains, although very beneficial, have not yet been so general as to give sufficient confidence to parties who are stocking or sending out to the back country to operate in an exception of the proposate of land to the sending country to operate in an some instances inserters with delivery. No change in former quotations.

Melbourne, 12th May.

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following molifications appear in yesterday's Government Gasette:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Edward Henry Lloys, Req., thus resigned his cost in the Legislative Council of New Bouth Wales.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. George O'Malley Clarke, Amendant Cold Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate at Eurometity.

Hathracans as Himmin.—Mr. James Gillengie has been appointed by their Honors the Judges to give estimate to the marriague of minore within the district of Liverpool.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Maure. Charles Reynolds and James M'Cormich have been returned as members of the District Council of Paterson.

POULTRY - THEIR SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT.

(By a Pascerical Farmes, in the More Lose Express.)
The breeding of poultry has attained a high position, at alter from the effect, or Studied was there from Longwools, and like them, too, they have more or less preculser adaptations for certain purposes, which the distribution of the control of the product of the control of the control of the product of the produ

TUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN JACOBS are invited to atland the Puneral of his departed wit; to move from her his vesidence, 3t, york-senter, THIS DAY, at 3 o'cleck proupt.

LUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT HEADY are invited to attend the funeral of his december with, to move from his residence, William and Bourbackeeth, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERROON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 50, Hunter-street.

NUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD O'COMPER are invited to attend the Financi of his late departed Daughter JANE, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERMOON, 17th instant. The precession to most frem his residence, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hills, at half-past 4 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Read.

TUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY POTTER, butcher, are respectfully invited to attend the Fureral of his late departed father-in-law, Mr. HENRY SHEATHER, the procession to move from his residence Botany Read, Chippendale, THIS (Wednesday) AFTER-NOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock precisely. J. and 6, SHYING, Undertakers, 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

Christ Church.

RUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mrs.
CATHERINE HARLE, reliet of the late Mr.
William Harle, are invited to attend her funeral; to move
from her late residence. 162. Liverpool-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMBS
EURIIS, Undertaker.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—Notice to RATEPAYERS.—Distress Warrants will be issued at the expiration of seven days from the date hereef, for the recevery of all rates them in agrear. By order of the Chairman, THOMAS FRASER, Council Clerk, Council Chambers, Redfern, 15th May, 1865.

M UNICIPALITY of DARLINGTON.—TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers until 7 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, for Forming and Ballasting Alma-street. Plans and specification may be seen at the Council Chambers every evening, from halfpast 7 to 9; also on Saturday, from 2 until 5 p.m.

Tenders will also be received for Drain-pipes required by the Council during the present year. the Council during the present year. GEORGE PILE, jun., Council Clerk,

GEORGE PILLE, jun., Council Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—The Committee of the Richmond
School of Arts will receive TENDERS until the 1st
of June, for the erection of the building. Plan and specications can be seen on application to the Secretary, the Rev.
J. CAMERON.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the
lowest tender.
Richmond, May 11.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS
wanted for the conveyance of 150 tons from girders
from the Fitzroy Iron Mines to Sydney. For particulars
apply at the Company's office, 400, George-street.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS required for the
foundation of two houses in Macquarie-street South.
For particulars apply at the Hen and Chicken Hotel,
Goulburn-street East. Open till SATURDAY next.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until
MONDAY, 22nd instant, for additions to Holf's Carriage Bazaar, Castlercagh-street. Plans and particulars
with F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO FLASTERERS.—TENDERS will be received utill THURSDAY, the 18th, for Plastering tw Houses. Apply to Mr. GUNN, 16, Harvey-street Pyrmont. Pyrnont.

TENDERS required for the erection of kitchen an ent-buildings, comprising 8 rooms and cellars, c stone and brick, at Skellatar, Muswellbrook, Plans an appecification to be seen at Mr. JOSEPH STAFFORD'S Muswellbrook. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned before the 10th day of June, 1855. The undersigned doe not bind hinself to accept the lowest or any tender WILLIAM BOWMAN, Junior.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, Junior.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS required for House on Botany Road, for labour only. Apply to J. Mulder, Pitt-street, Redforn.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to 23rd instant, for Alterations and Additions to a House and Storie in Pitt-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 438, George-street.

438, George-street.

TO CAPPENTERS.—TENDERS will be receive until MONDAY, 29th instant, for the erection of large Verandah and alterations, &c., at Ashfield. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Fitt-street.

REUSS, Architect, 154, Fitt-street.

RUSS, Architect, 154, Fitt-street.

RUSS, Architect, 154, Fitt-street.

Rusself and a second and a second and a second a second

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

NOTICE—H. H. NEWMAN, Goold's Chambers, King and Pitt streets, begs to notify that, in addition to his present beasiness as Accountant, Agent, and Collector of debts, rents, &c., he has resumed the Law Stationery, and is propagated to engrose all kinds of legal and other documents, at the usual rate of charges.

Established 1842.

THE UNDERSIGNED has resumed his Cool and Fuel Business. Orders (executed promptly and at the lowest rates) can be sent to Liverpool-street; branch yard, Bathurst-street; or Duguid's Whasz.

H. MOON.

OTICE.—All just CLAIMS against the cetate of MORONEY and LARKINS, lately carrying on business in George and Parramatta streets, is requested to be handed in to P. R. LARKIN, 8. Parramatta-street, for adjustment, on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

By order of THOMAS WCAFFERY and its contractions in the contraction of the

not be recognised.

By order of
THOMAS M CAFFERY and Arbitrators.

THOMAS CLUNE,

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ASHIOWN
and CO.—NOTICE.—The business in the above
cetate will be renducted as heretofore by Mr. GORDON,
under the supervision of John Piper Machennie, Official
Assignes.
Sydney, 6th May, 1865.

HEREBY CAUTION all persons against giving any CREDIT to my Wife, MARY ANN FLEET-WOOD, as I will not be answershle for any debts that may be contracted by her, she having been separated from me more than five years, at which time I advertised against all claims on me. H. FLEETWOOD.

W. C. GREVILLE, sen. CAUTION.—All persons found TRESPASSING on the property of Mr. John Farrell's children will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Pittwater, 17th May, 1865. STOLEN or STRAYED, a Brown rough-haired Terrier SLUT, ears and tail cropped; answers to the same of Nelly. Any person returning same to JAMES BRIDLE, No. 1, Brougham place, will be rewarded.

OST, supposed to have been taken in mistake, a VALISE, containing shirts, trousers, boots, &c., &c., los, reward will be given for its return to Mr. M.CLURE, 77, Clarence-street.

DOG LOST.—A young Black Newfoundland DOG, the neighbourhood of the A. S. N. Coupan Wharf. The finder will be rewarded by bringing him SMITH and ETHEREDGE, Bank-court, King-street.

L OST, the undermentioned CHEQUES, drawn in favour of R. Vescy.

E. Gale, 24 16a, Bank of New South Wales Blow, Brothers, 27 14e 6d, E. S. and A. C. Bank W. Thomas, 21 16a 8d., Ditto.

Payment is stopped.

A reward will be given to any person returning the same to R. VESCY, King-street. OST, yesterday, Rose COCKATOO. Whoever brings it to Mrs. R. BUIST, William-st., will be rewarded

£5000 TO LEND on Freehold property. BTEN-HOUSE and HARDY, 49, Hunter-st. £4000 New Zealand Government 8 per cent

ditte
£2360 City of Sychney 6 ditto
£2360 City of Sychney 6 ditto
Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining Shares bought an
acid at current market rates.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-dreet. THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.—Great
Demand.—Descriptive Plates for Home Friends.—
Secure a copy before the Mail leaves. HERALD Summary
on Saturday. T. PIERCE, HERALD and MAIL Agent,
Stanley-street.

Stanley-street.

FASHIONE, Illustrated News, Funch, and periodicals
ASHIONE, Illustrated News, Funch, and periodicals
per mail steamer, This Morning, at MOFFITT'S.

ONDON JOURNAL, vol. 40, 6a, by post 7a 9d.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, importer, 334, George-et. REYNOLDS' MIBCELLANY, vol. 25, 6a, by post 7e 10d. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-st. M.R. LIRRIPER'S LEGACY, by Charles Dickson, Bd, by post 10d. WILLIAM MADDOCK, George-st. CARLISLES MANUAL OF PERRMASONRY, 40
64, by post 5a. WILLIAM MADDOCK, George-ot.

HARMONIUMS, ALL the RENOWNED MAKERS.

SALE on EASY TERMS,

FOR HIRE at MODERATE CHARGES. NEW MUSIC, at ONE-THIRD less than pablidate prices. A large assortment of Songs, Dances, and Passes and Passes, and Alexandre, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

L V Y A N D C C 0. 8

MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
321. George-street.

321, George-street.

ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LONDON PRICES. PIANOFORTES
By the first London makers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Musical Librettos, Songs, and Pieces from all the opens,

P 1 A N O op F O R T E S

HARMONIUMS, Ex Maid of Judah, and Dartmouth, ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKERS. LONDON PRICES.

Just opened,
THE PATENT SIMPLEX PIANOFORTE,
with all the modern improvements.

with all the modern improvements, from £23, BY MAIL STEAMER NORTHAM.
ALL THE NEWEST AND POPULAR MUSIC, including Songs from all the Operas, Christy's Sag Books, &c.
J. H. ANDERSON, Pianoforte, Harmenium, and Music Warchouse, 360, George-street.

TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHWARDENS, and others.—For SALE, a 12-stop HARMONIUM a rosewood case, by Alexandre, in good order, price 2R. BUIST, Planoforte Tuner, William-st., Woodboungles, EXCELLENT Buggy or Phaeton HORSE, 5 year, thoroughly quiet and sound. Norfolk, 450, Pitt-s. S.

A COMPORTABLE Home is offered to two respectible Children under 12; will be instructed in Ragina and music. Terms, 10s. per week each. Address A.P., Newtown Post-office,

A FURNISHED Bedroom vacant for a Lady in business. Rent, moderate. Miss Evans, 1, Short-st., S.R.

A ness. Rent, moderate, Miss Evans, 1, Short-st, S.R.

A LARGE airy Front BEDROOM, with partial Bord,
for a gentleman. 8, Wynyard-square.

A PARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, with a
without board, in Elizabeth-st. G. Smith, 140, King-st.

A PARTMENTS Vacant, with board. 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain Gate. A street, near Domain Gate.

BEDROOMS, furnished, to LET, or BOARD and RESIDENCE, 18, Bridge-street. BOARD and RESIDENCE required by a Gentleman in a healthy suburb. N., Box 200, Post Office.

ROARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two Gentlement can be accommodated with the above in a private family. Milson's Point, North Shore. For particular, address B., HERALD Office. BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlement with a lady and son, at 4, Devonshire-terrace, of Lower Fort-street.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOM for a respectable Man.
Mrs. Damon, Cumberland st. Terms moderate.
COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for respectable young MEN. 17, Jamison st. 20s per west.
COMFORTABLE Board and Lodging, or Apartment To LET, at 43, Bathurst-street West. FURNISHED Drawing-room FLOOR, with extra Bid-rooms, vacant (board optional). 207, Macquaries.

TURNISHED BEDROOM; also, Board and Raddence. 195, Castleragh-st., op. St. James' School.

EXCELLENT APARTMENTS vacant. 97, Bourhestreet, Woolloomooloo.

EXCELLENT APARTMENTS vacant. 97, Bourke Street, Woolloomcoloo.

NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET.—
TO LET, No. 185, opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply at the Herallo Office.

DUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, 25s. week incoming; fitures, &c., £50. Apply Hichens Gedye, 448, George-st.

DETERSHAM.—To LET or SRLI, Brick COTTAGE, close to Station; 3 rooms, &c. Station Master.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, of four rooms, Glebe Read; rent, 12s; water on; opposite Norton-station, 12s. Company of the premises.

TO LET, No. 51, George-street North, 7 rooms, stable, &c. Apply on the premises.

&c. Apply on the premises.

TWO ROOMS to LET; would suit single men. No. 32, Market-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, with four rooms. Inquire at Ma. Rooke's, grocer, Devonahire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a furnished stone 5-room COTTAGE at Manly Beach. Rent moderate. King, Circular Quay. TO LET, a large front BEDROOM, furnished, 38, Castlereagh street.

Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 126, Castlereagh-street. Apply to W. Day, Union-street, Pyrmont.

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TO LET, in Ehrabeth-st., HOUSES, of 7 and 8 rooms, hitchen, &c. Mrs. Denham, Enmore-ter., King-st.

TO LET, ROYAL HOTEL, front of the Victoris Theatre. Mr. F. Josephaon, 253, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington; Cottage, Surry Hills. Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-st.

TO BAKERS.—To LET, or SELL, old established Premises, corner of Bourke and Fitzroy street. R. Miller, 78, Clarence-street.

TO LET, those spacious PRLMISES, 156, Pitt-street North, suitable for an acctionneer or merchant. Ray mcderate. Apply to Mr. Joseph Cohen, on the premises.

TO LET, the PREMISES occupied by the unfersigned, No. 30, Hunter-street. Wilkinson, Broken, and Co.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, lease and furnit situated near the wharves and markets; a concern, established many years; has not change for ten years. Apply to Mr. Layard, Jamison-stre TWO LET. a first-class HOTEL in Toow land, with the right of purchase. Stock and furniture to be taken at valuation. Further particulars apply is M. L. J., Post Office, Toowoomba.

TO BE LET, in Castleragh-street South, near te Haymarket— SHOP, containing 5 rooms, baker's oven, and large year. Apply to Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, 32, Haste-street.

TO LET, No. 1, HERRFORD COTTAGE, Glebs, it present occupied by Henry Woolley, Esq., who is leaving for England; a most comfortable and compet family residence, with every convenience. For particular apply to Henry Chatto and Co. LET, a bergain, at Balmain, the HOUSE has he the occupation of Mr. Black, opposite Volunter in Darling-street, with fruit garden in front, large yard a rear. Apply to Raphael, Sydney; or for the keys of the baker's shop, apposite.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in Mylos-ball-ings, Cumberland-street, a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, with or without coach-house and stable, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. Apply a the premises.

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